The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,968 8/89 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria . . 6.00 Dn. Iran . . . . 115 Rials Oman . . 1 000 Rials
Austria . . . 22 S Israel . . . . NIS 3.00 Portugal . . 160 Esc.
Bahrain . . 0.800 Dm Italy . . . . 2,000 Lire Qatar . . 8.00 Rials
Belgium . . 50 B.Fr Jordan . . . . 750 Fils Rep. of Ireland 80 P
Cyprus . . . C.£ 0.90 Kenya . . . . Shs 35 Saudi Arabia 7.00 R
Denmark 11.50 D.Kr Kuwait . . . . 500 Fils Spain . . . . 150 Ptas.
Egypt . . . E.P 2.900 Libya . . . . L.Din. 0.40 Sweden . 9.00 S.Kr
Finland . . . 8.50 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr.
France . . . 7.50 F Madeira . . . 165 Esc Tunisia . . . 1 000 Din
Germany . 2.70 D.M Morocco 10.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain . £0.65 Netherlands . 2.00 Fl. U.A.E. . . 8.00 Dirh
Greece . . . . 150 Dr Norway 9.00 N.Kr U.S. Mil. (Eur 1.80 $
Nigeria . . 6.00 Naira Yugoslavia . 9.000 D

Airlines Tighten Inspections Of Travelers' Electronic Items

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Travelers be advised: Lap-top computers, tape recorders, radios, video equipment, cameras and other electronic devices are being much more carefully searched by airport security guards.

Airlines in the United States have already started putting tougher security inspections into effect on overseas flights under orders from the Federal Aviation Administration, and some European airlines that fly to the United States are starting to follow suit. But the measures are likely to become general after a meeting in Geneva this week of airline security experts.

The experts advise passengers who want to minimize delays to keep such items close to hand, to make sure they can be demonstrated as working and to be prepared to carry them as cabin baggage. If in doubt about any equipment, the experts said, check with your airline in advance.

The tightening security is in response to the discovery by British investigators that the bomb that blew up Pan American World Airways Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, killing 270 people, was probably concealed in a radio-cassette player. West German authorities said a similar bomb with a pressure detonator was packed into a radio found in the possession of terrorist suspects arrested in October in West Germany, where the Pan Am flight originated.

The British transport minister, Paul Channon, presented the evidence of the Lockerbie disaster to the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal last week and pressed for new measures to inspect electronic items.

"We need to ask ourselves, do we not, whether these devices should be allowed to be carried on aircraft?" he said. "Should we at least no longer allow them in checked baggage? Should we not at least require them to be presented at the check-in, perhaps for conveyance in the least vulnerable part of the aircraft?"

The organization agreed at the Montreal meeting to consider amending an agreement to restrict the carrying of electronic goods, but left the details vague.

As a result, the FAA in the United States sent a bulletin to airlines and airports around the world urging closer scrutiny of common electronic items that might be bombs in disguise. In Britain, the Department of Transport sent out a similar advisory.

"Our advice about electronic equipment," a British Airways spokesman said, "is have it handy. You are likely to be asked to take it out for inspection and keep it with you in the cabin. And don't carry too much. It's very uncomfortable sitting on a camera."

Raymond A. Salazar, the director of security for the FAA, told

See AIRLINES, Page 4

Tips for Saving Time at Check-In

New York Times Service

Passengers flying on airlines observing new security precautions may find that the following tips on carrying electronic equipment save time and aggravation, especially when flying to places where the risk of terrorism would seem high.

- First, check with the airline about what to expect.
- Be sure to provide plenty of time at the airport, and make sure that equipment is easily accessible for visual inspection.
- Be prepared to actually operate the equipment, if asked, so have batteries installed and charged, or at least available.
- If possible, have available a document showing when and where the equipment was obtained.
- It is probably best to plan to carry the electronic equipment with you. But it should still be protected to prevent breakage if the airline asks to stow it.
- It should also be very plainly marked with your name, address and flight information. One of the basic security steps airlines now use is to match passengers with their luggage, making sure that no baggage travels unaccompanied.
- Be prepared to answer questions about items being checked or carried on board, including, whether they have been opened and whether they were gifts. Answer truthfully and completely, but briefly.

Klosk

Kohl Seeking Shift by U.K.

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — As Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began their first formal meeting in two and a half years on Monday, Mr. Kohl asked Britain to agree to include NATO short-range nuclear forces in future arms control negotiations, a West German spokesman said.

"The chancellor urged comprehensive disarmament and arms control in all categories," the spokesman said. Britain had ruled out including NATO's short-range systems — 88 Lance launchers, mainly based in West Germany — in negotiations with the Warsaw Pact nations.

General News

A tempest in tiny Liechtenstein is not likely to produce any big changes. Page 2.

The Afghan prime minister was reported to have resigned as the army took over. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Booming German exports show no sign of slowing, the Bundesbank said. Page 9.

Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 8.

Shevardnadze Reports Egypt Backs His Plan

Reuters

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union met with Egyptian leaders on Monday, winning further Arab backing for a peace initiative by Moscow in the Middle East.

"The views of the Soviet and Egyptian leadership were identical," Mr. Shevardnadze said after three hours of talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

The Soviet minister, making the Kremlin's biggest diplomatic push in the Middle East in years, also was to hold separate talks in Cairo with the most bitter foes of the region: Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens, arrived in Egypt as the Mubarak-Shevardnadze talks ended.

Mr. Arens said after meeting with Mr. Mubarak that they made no progress on the key obstacle to a peace conference: Israel's refusal to meet with the PLO. Israel contends the PLO is a terrorist organization bent on destroying the Jewish state.

Mr. Arens and Mr. Shevardnadze were to meet on Wednesday.

An Egyptian spokesman said that Mr. Shevardnadze would meet with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, in Cairo on Wednesday or Thursday.

Before arriving in Egypt, Mr. Shevardnadze visited Syria and Jordan, winning support for a peace plan emphasizing the role of the United Nations Security Council.

He is to go on to Iraq and Iran and discuss the results of his Middle East tour with the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, in Vienna next month.

The Soviet Union severed ties with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war. Relations have improved but the two countries differ on the form that a peace conference should take. Israel wants to exclude the PLO and does not want the UN to play a major role.

The Associated Press

Old Conflicts Bring New Destruction

Soldiers at a British Army barracks near Shrewsbury in western England, above, inspecting the damage after a series of IRA explosions wounded a soldier early Monday. Below, Syrian soldiers watching a bulldozer clear debris in southern Beirut, scene of recent inter-Moslem battles. Meanwhile, the head of the main Christian militia, Samir Geagea, whose troops fought the Lebanese Army last week, escaped unhurt from an attack in Christian East Beirut. Articles, Page 2.

Jamal Saidi/Reuters

EC Will Recall Ambassadors From Tehran

Khomeini Is Condemned For Order to Kill Rushdie

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The 12 members of the European Community on Monday condemned Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order to kill a British author as "incitement to murder" and agreed to recall their ambassadors in Tehran and suspend all high-level visits to Iran.

The foreign ministers of the 12 EC countries, meeting to respond to the ayatollah's threats against the author, Salman Rushdie, also agreed to consider restricting the movement of Iranian diplomats stationed in their capitals.

Britain said it would go further, withdrawing all staff from the British diplomatic mission in Tehran. The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, also hinted that Iran's chargé d'affaires in London would be invited to leave Britain.

It is far from certain, however, that the EC's move will impose any restraint on what some observers are beginning to see as a mounting struggle for power in Iran.

The EC move, adopted unanimously by the foreign ministers, presents Iran with a serious setback in its efforts over the last seven months to normalize its diplomatic and political relations with Western Europe and much of the rest of the world.

Sir Geoffrey called the ayatollah's death edict for Mr. Rushdie "an affront to international standards of behavior." He said that "after quite serious attempts to establish a normal relationship with Iran, we see no point in maintaining any contact in the present circumstances."

The EC decision came a day after the Iranian leader rejected Mr. Rushdie's statement of regret that his novel "The Satanic Verses" had offended some Moslems and reaffirmed his order for the author's "execution." Mr. Rushdie, an Indian-born British citizen, has gone into hiding with his wife.

[On Monday, the Iranian spiritual leader met in Tehran with hundreds of followers, who chanted their approval for Mr. Rushdie's death, Reuters reported.

[One of Ayatollah Khomeini's aides, the deputy speaker of parliament, Mehdi Karrubi, told the gathering, "Salman Rushdie and others who think in the same way will definitely have no fate but death, annihilation and entering hell."]

The EC statement said that while the ministers favor normal relations with Iran, this cannot happen until the Tehran government declares its "respect for international obligations and renounces the use or the threatened use of violence."

Of the Ayatollah Khomeini's re-

Moslems in London's East End call book a 'betrayal.' Page 4.

newed call Sunday for the death of Mr. Rushdie, the statement said: "The 12 condemn this incitement to murder as an unacceptable violation of the most elementary principles and obligations that govern relations among sovereign states."

Speaking in a press conference, Sir Geoffrey said the Iranian threat amounted to interference in Britain's internal affairs. He warned that should any harm come to Mr. Rushdie, the foreign ministers of the community would impose much tougher sanctions against Iran.

The EC action may strengthen the hand of the so-called pragmatists in Iran, some diplomats suggested, by showing that significant economic or diplomatic help will not be extended to Iran if it persists in taking extremist positions in its international diplomacy.

It was with this consideration in mind, several senior diplomats said, that Monday's decision was not extended to include the present level of economic cooperation with Iran, including the purchase of Iranian oil.

Italian and French diplomats said they have received assurances

See RUSHDIE, Page 4

Waiting in the Wings: A New Grand Louvre

Pei's Plans Survive the Public Chill

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the books of I.M. Pei & Partners, Architects and Planners, New York, the project is listed as No. 8401/8315, construction start of April 1985. The completion date has undoubtedly been rubbed out more than once but now stands at summer 1993. The project is the Grand Louvre.

"I never worked in France before, I walked into the situation totally unprepared," said Mr. Pei,

Second of two articles

whose previous encounters with the Louvre had centered on visits to the Poussin drawings he loves. The worst years for him were 1984 and 1985, when he was subjected to a vicious French press campaign ("Pei is pronounced like pay," one article noted), though 1986 to 1988 was pretty rotten, too, because Finance Minister Edouard Balladur refused to vacate the crucial Richelieu wing of the Louvre and it looked as if Mr. Pei's design would be fatally amputated.

Now everything is back to where it was on the drawing board. The Louvre museum will have a coherent U-shape with the Richelieu wing serving as exhibition space. Under the Carrousel arch underground parking for tourist buses and cars is being made, and a privately run shopping mall which will pay for the construction of the parking space. Mr. Pei's design will be executed by his French associate, Michel Macary. The ground above will be landscaped with, in the appropriate spot, what Mr. Pei calls a footprint of the Tuileries palace: a stone marker bearing the outline of the royal palace that was burned down in 1871.

In the center of the U stands the first completed phase of the Grand Louvre: Mr. Pei's elegant glass pyramid which serves as the entrance to the 65,000 square meters (700,000 square feet) of new underground space and which is flanked by three smaller pyramids, fountains and waterpieces, and a bronze replica of the statue of Louis XIV made by Bernini, the sculptor-architect whom the king summoned to redo the Louvre and then sent home again.

Mr. Pei, born in Guangzhou in 1917 and trained at MIT and Harvard, is one of America's most successful architects, a discreet and subtle presence in a *confrérie* that tends to shout, Look at me. His most admired work is his 1978 East Building, an addition to the National Gallery in Washington. In 1981 Mr. Pei was awarded the French academy of architecture's gold medal.

At the end of the same year, Mr. Pei was invited to meet François Mitterrand, recently elected president and already engaged in a vast building scheme. Mr. Mitterrand expressed admiration for the East Building and asked Mr. Pei to participate in the competitions for two of his projects. Mr. Pei explained that he did not enter competitions. The Louvre was not mentioned, but it would later be held against Mr. Pei, and Mr. Mitterrand, that the project had been awarded without a competition.

Soon after, Emile J. Biasini, whom Mr. Mitterrand had put in

The completion date has undoubtedly been rubbed out more than once but now stands at summer 1993.

charge of the Louvre project and who had been visiting American museums, asked Mr. Pei if he would be interested in working on the Louvre. "I said yes, of course, any architect would be although I'm not sure that any architect is qualified," Mr. Pei said. Asked at a later meeting whether he would accept the Louvre project if offered, Mr. Pei replied that he would first have to make four visits to the museum during four months.

"During the winter of 1983 I made three visits to Paris and at the end of the third I was prepared, I didn't take the fourth." The only solution to expanding the Louvre and improving access was to build underground, a decision that Mr. Mitterrand found surprising. "I said, Mr. President, any architecture above the ground is going to be extremely difficult. I didn't say impossible."

The Cour Napoléon is flanked by two ugly classic-style wings added by Napoléon III. "Modern

See LOUVRE, Page 4

Homage to Hirohito Includes a Crackdown on Dissidents

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A few weeks ago at the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo, Takeshi Mitsu, a 21-year-old college student, found out what happens these days to those who cross Japan's increasingly jittery policemen.

Mr. Mitsu was leading a band of protesters in a demonstration against Japan's emperor system. Ordinarily, the group would have been ignored, or at worst taken to a local precinct house for a lecture about the need to obtain permits for demonstrations.

This time, a videotape of the incident shows, he was hauled off by half a dozen plainclothes policemen and stuffed into a car. He was kept in a small cell for 12 days before being released, without charges.

"They said the funeral was coming," Mr. Mitsu said, "and they don't want to hear from us."

The police deny they are deliberately stifling dissent, but as Tokyo gets ready for the funeral for Emperor Hirohito on Friday, which is advertised by Japanese officials as one of the most elaborate in postwar history, it seems unlikely that many critical voices will be heard.

Every day for the last week, the security noose around Tokyo has been cinched a bit tighter, as Japan prepared to greet heads of state and royalty from 159 nations.

With stopwatches in hand and explosive-sniffing dogs a few feet away, the police spent the week plotting the routes of four presidents — George Bush, François Mitterrand, Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines and Suharto of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, diplomats are studying the differing protocols of greeting Prince Philip of Britain, Prince Albert of Monaco, King Juan Carlos of Spain and Prince Henrik of Denmark. They are also struggling to remember the countries of origin of lesser-known leaders like President Hammer DeRobart and Vice President Teatao Teannaki, who will represent the Pacific republics of Nauru and Kiribati.

Along the 6.5-kilometer (four-mile) route Hirohito's hearse will follow, the police are knocking on doors and inspecting apartments.

Traffic has been jammed around the Imperial Palace as drivers are being asked to open their car trunks for spot inspections.

Manholes are being welded closed, subway tunnels are being inspected, and

See SECURITY, Page 7

A Crowded Agenda for Bush in Japan

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — President George Bush has accomplished the primary purpose of his three-day trip to Japan this week even before he leaves Washington, according to U.S. and Japanese officials here.

The Japanese government appreciates the symbolism of Mr. Bush, a World War II pilot shot down by the Japanese, attending the funeral of the monarch who led Japan into war against the United States.

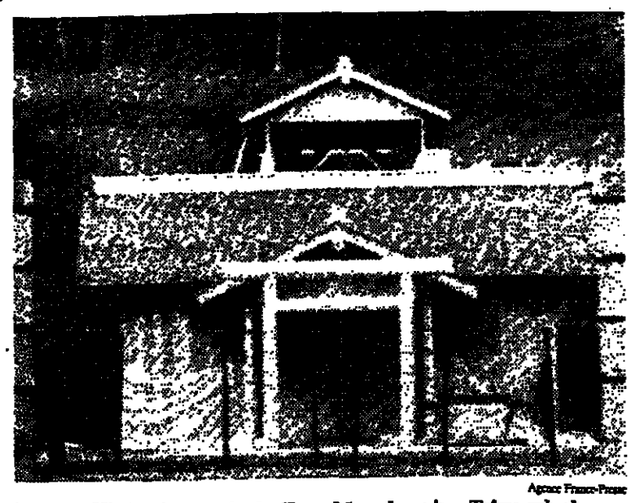
Most of the president's time will be spent at the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, which will last all Friday morning, and at several related ceremonial events.

Yet despite the ceremonial nature of the trip, the president is expected to be busy meeting with other world leaders.

While a final schedule of such meetings has not been set, officials say Mr. Bush is expected to have lunch with President François Mitterrand of France. He may also meet separately with President Chaim Herzog of Israel, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan.

U.S. officials said there have been dozens of other requests to meet with the new president.

For the Japanese, Mr. Bush's trip has already been highly successful. They say his decision to attend the funeral helped persuade other world leaders to come.



Agence France-Presse

Emperor Hirohito's grave in the Tama Mausoleum in a Tokyo suburb.

More than 150 nations are expected to send representatives to the funeral, making it one of the best-attended ceremonial gatherings of world dignitaries in history, a point of which the Japanese are proud.

Shortly after Hirohito's death on Jan. 7, Mr. Bush announced that he would attend the funeral while many of Japan's other wartime enemies were still debating whether to send high-ranking envoys.

His decision politically eased the way for other countries to send representa-

See FUNERAL, Page 7

A Warm Welcomes Awaits An 'Old Friend' in China

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's leaders regard President George Bush's coming visit as an opportunity to assure the United States that China's improving relations with the Soviet Union will not harm its extensive ties with the United States, according to analysts here.

The visit is welcomed for two other possibly more important reasons: it puts China back on the world map at the outset of a new administration in Washington and allows Beijing a chance to strengthen ties with "an old friend."

Mr. Bush was well liked when he served as head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing from 1974 to 1975, and the Chinese openly favored his election as president.

China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, 84, plans to emphasize his personal friendship with Mr. Bush by being host at a banquet for the president on Sunday. Because of his age and reported infirmity, it is an unusual gesture for Mr. Deng to make.

When Mr. Bush, as vice president, met Mr. Deng for the first time in 1982, the two men were supposed to talk for only 5 or 10 minutes. They emerged from a two-hour meeting joking that they had settled everything.

For Mr. Bush, this is a chance to affirm U.S. interest in participating in China's modernization drive. But the 40-hour visit to Beijing will barely allow Mr. Bush time to meet all the top leaders, including Mr. Deng, President Yang Shangkun, Prime Minister Li Peng, and the Communist Party chairman, Zhao Ziyang.

Mr. Bush and the Chinese leaders are expected to discuss efforts to end the 10-year conflict in Cambodia. Chinese sources said recently that China planned to encourage the Bush administration — as it did the Reagan administration — to increase aid to non-Communist insurgents fighting the Vietnam-backed government in Cambodia.

Mr. Bush is expected to raise such issues as human rights, Tibet, Chinese missile sales in the Middle East, and Chinese piracy of American computer software.

Chinese book publishers, meanwhile, have recently produced seven pirated editions of Mr. Bush's autobiography, totaling almost 200,000 copies. But China has no copyright law, and Mr. Bush has been paid no royalties.

Given the brevity of the stopover and

See CHINA, Page 7

Tempest in an Alpine Teapot Lumbers Toward Conclusion

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — Liechtenstein has been plunged into what it considers a political crisis. But since the Alpine principality has the highest per capita income in Europe, no unemployment and a coalition government that has lasted for five decades, the turmoil will probably not shake its sturdy foundations.

Political controversies crystallize slowly in Liechtenstein, whose 160 square kilometers (61.8 square miles) are picturesquely squashed between Switzerland and Austria.

Prince Francis Josef II, the longest-reigning monarch in Europe and the only German-speaking one, started pressing in the 1950s for female suffrage, which was grudgingly accepted by Liechtenstein's men in a 1984 referendum.

"One pushes and pushes and pushes until one can persuade a majority of people," said Crown Prince Hans Adam, 44, the monarch's son who took over executive responsibilities five years ago. "My father pushed for decades for a new tax law, and we still don't have it."

The slim, white-haired Hans Adam chuckled indulgently when explaining the current crisis, which started in 1969 when his father offered to put on view about 500 paintings from the family's fabulous art collection if his subjects agreed to build an adequate museum.

Some people say the Rubens-studded collection alone places the Liechtensteins among the richest families in the world. To forestall cash-flow problems, the princely family also owns the country's premier financial institution, the Bank in Liechtenstein, but it strives to stay out of the glossy magazines that cover the frolickings and amours of the likes of Princess Stephanie of Monaco.

"Except that we are better, we don't much like the comparison with Monaco," said a journalist, Markus Schaper.

Since politics are a favorite sport in the principality, disputes erupted over where the art museum should be built and who should pay for it. When the president of the high court, Erich Seeger, ruled that a referendum on the museum issue was illegal, he stirred a subsidiary controversy that bubbled over in December when the seven members of the Progressive Burgher Party walked out of the 15-member parliament.

Mr. Seeger happens to be a member of the Fatherland Union, which has eight seats in parliament, and which, like the Progressive Burgher Party, is monarchist and conservative. The walkout forced the crown prince to dissolve parliament and call early elections for next month.

Now, every evening, hundreds of Liechtensteiners troop to political gatherings and listen to scorching attacks on their foes. On Tuesday night, in the village of Mauren, Progressive Burgher partisans sitting in orderly rows at long tables nodded as Emmanuel Vogt, their leader, warned that "lies and half-truths will be the end of our democracy."

Yet the crisis will almost certainly be surmounted with the formation of another coalition between the warring parties, whose shorthand designations are the Reds and the Blacks. The two parties first buried their differences in 1938, when the Nazis tried but failed to stir up a putsch against Prince Francis Josef; he expelled the Nazi agitators and managed to preserve the principality's neutrality throughout the war.

Albeit at a glacial pace, things do change in Liechtenstein, which has been an independent state since 1806. An environmentalist faction may make it into parliament next month, underscoring a sharpening concern for a shrinking *Lebensraum*, or living space — a Hitler-tainted word that is used without embarrassment in political discourse here.

Only two-thirds of the principality's 27,400 residents are Liechtensteiners, and, because of border-crossing by Swiss and Austrians, 60 percent of the nation's 18,000 jobs are held by foreigners. Industries have been attracted by Liechtenstein's rock-bottom corporate and income tax rates; there are more mail-drop corporations here than inhabitants.

At a time when most Liechtensteiners want to be left alone, Crown Prince Hans Adam is urging them to become more involved in the world. His pet project is to persuade his countrymen to join the United Nations, an idea most resist because it would cost money and embroil them in international wrangles.

"The princely house has offered to pay some of the costs," said the prince, laughing at his subjects' stubbornness, "but that doesn't seem to have made much of an impression."

Chatting in his rather sinister-looking castle overlooking Vaduz, he said Liechtenstein needed to defend its sovereignty and interests through organizations like the United Nations. A higher profile, he added, would also help counter the widespread impression that the country is mainly a tax haven and money-laundering center for unsavory wheeler-dealers, mobsters and gunrunners.

"We have found that the anonymity that was once good for us, the idea that somewhere behind the mountains was little Liechtenstein, no longer works for us," said the crown prince, speaking in German with a faint Viennese accent that recalled his family's ties to the Austro-Hungarian empire. "We only got into the headlines when there was some finance scandal that had nothing to do with us."

Even so, when it comes to keeping bank secrets, no country is tougher than Liechtenstein. And as the European Community frees capital movements, the principality stands to gain handsomely, demonstrating that small can be not only beautiful but truly rich.

Americans Rate Japan as Main Economic Power, Poll Finds

Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans believe that Japan has become the leading economic power in the world, and large majorities say Japanese workers and companies are superior to their counterparts in the United States, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The survey of 1,512 adults found that 54 percent named Japan as the "strongest economic power in the world today." Only 29 percent named the United States.

The American public still views the United States as the world's strongest military power: 61 percent said it led in terms of military strength, while 32 percent named the Soviet Union.

More than 40 percent consider Japan's economic strength a greater threat to U.S. security than Soviet military power.

Two out of every three respondents said the United States should restrict Japanese imports, and an equally large share said Japanese companies compete successfully because "unfair trade barriers and a cheaper labor force in Japan give Japanese companies advantages that American companies don't have."

The poll also found that Americans' view of Israel has become markedly more negative.

In the survey, 52 percent said they had an unfavorable impression of Israel. Only 44 percent had a favorable view — almost identical to the 45 percent that expressed a positive opinion about the Soviet Union.

Fifty-six percent characterized Israel as not a reliable ally of the United States, the highest negative rating since the poll began measuring attitudes, in October 1981.

Then, only 24 percent said Israel was not a reliable ally, and 64 percent said Israel was a trusted friend.

The Post-ABC Poll, on the eve of President George Bush's trip to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, found ambivalent attitudes toward Japan. Americans seem to combine a high degree of respect for the Japanese with a strong belief that the U.S. government should do more to right a perceived imbalance in the economic relationship between the two countries.

Americans believe their country enjoys clear advantages in other respects. More than 8 out of 10 respondents said Americans enjoy a higher standard of living. And an equally large majority said there are more opportunities for all citizens in the United States than in Japan.

The poll found Americans willing to pay a price for protectionism. A majority said the United States should restrict Japanese imports "even if that means higher prices for the U.S. consumers."

At the same time, 7 out of 10 have a favorable impression of Japan, and 6 out of 10 characterized Japan as a reliable ally of the United States. The poll also found that:

- Seven out of 10 Americans said Japanese companies are better managed than U.S. companies.
- Eight out of 10 said Japanese workers are harder working than their Americans.
- About 6 out of 10 said Japanese companies employ better technology than U.S. companies.
- Slightly more than half said Japanese citizens are better educated than those in the United States.

While two-thirds of those interviewed said they try to buy mostly American-made products, nearly as many agreed that "people shouldn't be expected to chose American products over foreign-made ones if the foreign goods are of better quality."

Just under half, 45 percent, said Japanese should not be allowed to buy property in the United States, and 8 out of 10 said there should be a limit on "how many American companies the Japanese should be allowed to buy."

Afghan Said to Quit As Prime Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL, Afghanistan — Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq has resigned and a 20-man supreme military council has taken over in Afghanistan, government sources said Monday.

Mr. Sharq, 63, was the most senior member of government who did not belong to the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. His name was missing from a list of members of the new council that was officially announced on Sunday night.

All but one of the members, Vice President Abdul Rahim Hatef, are in the ruling party, most of them from its governing Politburo.

The changes came after the withdrawal on Wednesday of the last Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Mr. Sharq's resignation after nine months in office had been widely expected, but the immediate reasons were not clear.

One government source said Mr. Sharq had cited poor health. But another said Mr. Sharq and Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, had agreed that General Najib should head the council of ministers, or cabinet, during a state of emergency declared last weekend.

The prime minister's office would say only that Mr. Sharq was at home. A Foreign Ministry spokesman would neither confirm nor deny that report.

Kabul remained calm on Monday, but Afghan Air Force planes bombed guerrilla positions in the Paghman Mountains to the west of the capital during the morning. Troops and armored personnel carriers were in position at strategic points in Kabul.

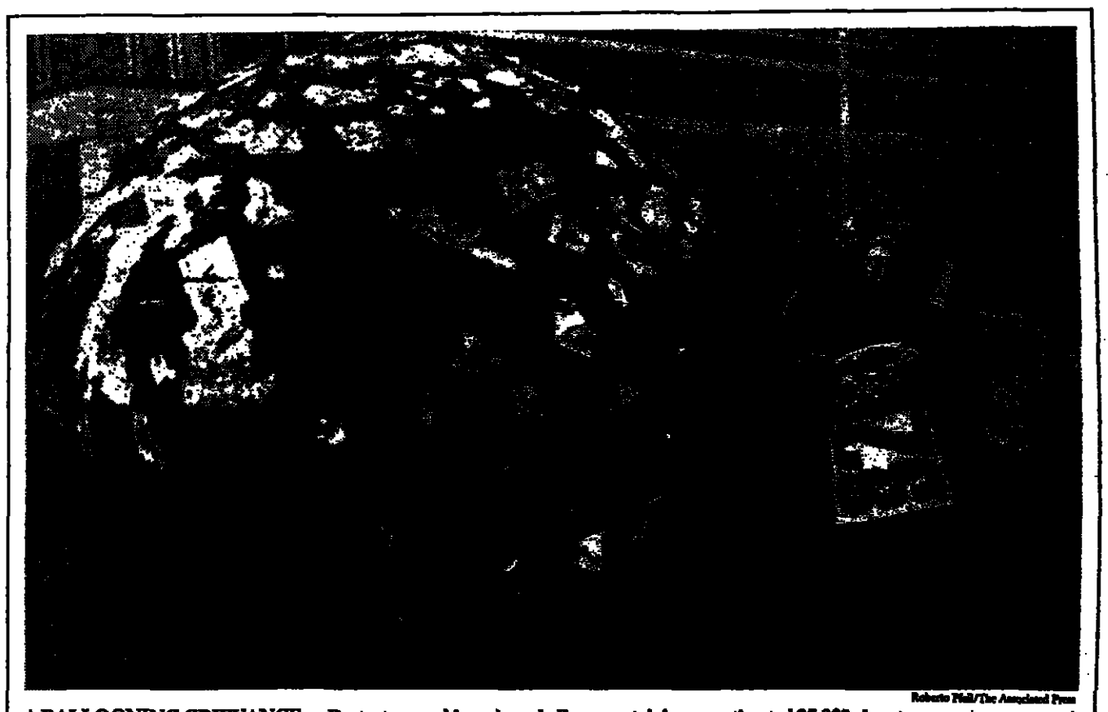
In another development, at a council of Moslem guerrillas in Islamabad, Pakistan, disputes between fundamentalists and moderates held up progress toward agreement on an interim government for Afghanistan.

Two moderate parties were refusing to put forward any names for an expected 30 posts in the interim government that the guerrillas and their Western backers hope will take power in Kabul.

Moderate delegates said the two parties were refusing to nominate candidates because they believed that fundamentalists were trying to force through a government dominated by their nominees.

Officials of four fundamentalist parties complained that the moderates were deliberately holding up a vote on the interim government by a consultative council, or *shura*, because they did not have enough votes to install their own candidate as prime minister.

The shura, which was expected to last only three days when it opened Feb. 10, has been dogged from the outset by disputes and walkouts. *(Reuters, AP)*



Roberto Pfeil/The Associated Press

A BALLOONING GRIEVANCE — Protesters pushing a huge balloon containing an estimated 25,000 signatures past government buildings in Bonn on Monday as they demanded the repeal of a law that permits abortions only on medical or social grounds.

Leader of Christian Militia Escapes East Beirut Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Samir Geagea, the Christian militia chief whose men battled with Lebanese Army troops here last week, escaped unhurt Monday after his motorcade was fired upon in Christian East Beirut, security sources said.

One report said that Mr. Geagea was attacked by army troops as he was going to the presidential palace for a meeting with the army commander and acting prime minister, General Michel Aoun.

According to the report, the clash took place when an army patrol, sent to escort Mr. Geagea to General Aoun's headquarters, failed to recognize his men and opened fire. One of Mr. Geagea's bodyguards was killed, it said.

Other security sources termed the attack an assassination attempt by unknown gunmen. The sources said that Mr. Geagea's motorcade was ambushed in the East Beirut neighborhood of Jiser Al Basha.

The assailants, the sources said, fired on Mr. Geagea's car with machine guns and rockets and fled before army troops arrived.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, visiting Lebanese religious leaders on Monday postponed talks with the Arab League for a day while they consulted privately on a draft peace plan for Lebanon, officials said. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Gorbachev, in Ukraine, Urges Initiative

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev began a trip to the Ukraine on Monday by urging people not to depend on local and national leaders for change, but to take matters into their own hands.

In televised meetings with people on the streets of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, Mr. Gorbachev told a woman who was complaining that factory directors were rejecting various changes: "You have to decide that today you will act decisively."

Referring to his restructuring drive, he said that everybody would have to help "or this will come to nothing."

Mr. Gorbachev was welcomed on arrival in Kiev by Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, the Communist Party leader of the republic and one of the most conservative members of the ruling Politburo in Moscow.

Moscow radio said that during his stay in the Ukraine, Mr. Gorbachev would make his first visit to Chernobyl. The Soviet leader was widely criticized for failing to visit Chernobyl after the nuclear accident there in April 1986.

The planned visit to the damaged nuclear power station coincides with reports in the Soviet press that deformed animals were born recently on a farm outside the 50-kilometer (30-mile) Chernobyl evacuation zone and that farmers in parts of neighboring Belorussia had been evacuated after reports of high radiation levels.

In his appearance in Kiev, Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged criticism of the current election campaign for a reshaped Soviet legislature, admitting that the system was "not perfect."

Sources in the Ukraine say that the conservative party leadership in the republic has squeezed almost all nonparty activists off the ballot. The March 26 legislative election is supposed to offer Soviet voters a choice of candidates, not all of them necessarily party members.

The second largest of the 15 Soviet republics, with a population of 50 million, the Ukraine holds great importance for Moscow.

Mr. Shcherbitsky, a protégé of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, has led the party there since 1972.

It is widely assumed by Ukrainian activists that, while Mr. Gorbachev has no great affection for Mr. Shcherbitsky, he has kept him in place to keep a tight grip on nascent nationalist activity.

Mr. Gorbachev assured people in Kiev that he would make major announcements about the Soviet food program in March, a clear reference to a plenary session on agriculture that the party Central Committee is scheduled to hold next month.

Western diplomats expect Mr. Gorbachev to use that occasion to press the party to widen his plans to establish more private farming.

Kremlin Eases Its Rein on Republics

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin leadership has agreed to give the 15 Soviet republics more independence in making economic decisions, according to a report published in the Soviet press.

But the measures are limited and appear to be a compromise intended to ease discontent in some republics, like Estonia, where members of independent movements and of the Communist Party have called for complete economic sovereignty from Moscow.

Although full details of the Politburo decision have yet to be published, a report Saturday in the Communist Party daily Pravda said the republics would have more control over the creation and taxation of cooperative businesses and over the solving of local ecological problems.

The Politburo, which invited representatives from all the republics to its session last Thursday, said economic activities within the republics would be restructured on the basis of "regional self-management and self-financing."

But there was no mention of whether Moscow would begin to yield its specific controls over every enterprise, industrial and agricultural, in the country.

People living in some of the more developed republics, especially the three Baltic republics, have argued that Moscow has weakened them by forcing them to send goods to less developed parts of the country. The same richer republics make contributions to the federal budget far out of proportion to their size.

The Politburo decision appears aimed at reversing that situation. It proposed the establishment of "a direct link between economic development and the increase in the peoples' living standards, access to resources in each of the republics and the final fruits of its economic activities."

IRA Bombs Army Barracks in England

The Associated Press

LONDON — A series of explosions rocked a British Army barracks in western England before dawn Monday after two intruders were spotted and soldiers were evacuated, officials said. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Colonel Peter Hicks, said a soldier was slightly injured by flying glass when three explosions shook Ternhill barracks, blowing out a wall of one block and igniting several fires.

About 30 minutes earlier, a sentry fired shots at two intruders, who escaped, the colonel said.

The police said they were searching for a car stolen by a masked man who broke into a nearby home at about the time the bombs exploded.

The barracks, near Shrewsbury in Shropshire, about 160 miles (about 260 kilometers) northwest of London, house the 2d Parachute Regiment. Its honorary colonel in chief is Prince Charles.

The soldiers were scheduled to return to duty in Northern Ireland later this week, according to Press Association, the domestic British news agency.

In a statement issued to Dublin news organizations and claiming responsibility, the Irish Republican Army said:

"While Britain maintains its colonial grip on the North of Ireland, the IRA will continue to strike at those who oversee and implement British government policy in our country."

Colonel Hicks said a sentry challenged two intruders, one armed with a pistol, inside the camp's fence about a half hour before the explosions.

The guard ordered the evacuation of the living quarters, where 50 soldiers were sleeping, Colonel Hicks said.

Security was ordered tightened at other British bases.

A number of veterans of the 1982 Falklands war against Argentina live at the barracks, but fewer men were asleep there than usual because many were on weekend leave. No families live on the base.

The parachute troops have been an IRA target since the Bloody Sunday shooting on Jan. 30, 1972, in which 14 persons were fatally shot by soldiers of the 1st Parachute Regiment during a civil rights rally in Londonderry.

The last IRA bombing in Britain was Aug. 1, 1988, when a soldier was killed and nine were wounded in an early morning blast at Inglis barracks in North London.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Imhausen Admits a U.S. Drug Link

LAHR, West Germany (AP) — A West German company suspected of having a key role in building a Libyan chemical plant has admitted producing and shipping an illegal drug to the United States, officials said Monday. Washington says the plant can be used to make poison gas.

The Offenburg prosecutor, Werner Botz, said that West German authorities had arrested an American for alleged illegal purchases of amphetamines from Imhausen-Chemie GmbH of Lahr. Three others were also arrested, including two Imhausen employees, he said.

Israelis Wound 20 Arabs Amid Strike

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops wounded 20 Arabs on Monday and bulldozed or sealed the homes of four Palestinians accused of firebomb attacks during the second day of a Palestinian general strike.

The three-day strike, called by underground leaders of the 14-month Palestinian uprising, shut businesses and transport throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is the longest work stoppage since the start of the revolt against Israeli occupation Dec. 8, 1987. At least 390 Arabs and 16 Jews have been killed in violence since.

The army declared Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, a closed military zone, and erected roadblocks at four entrances to prevent motorists from entering. Troops also stopped dozens of Arab-owned cars in Nablus.

Polisario to Continue Morocco Talks

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Polisario Front said Monday that it would hold a second round of talks next week with King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss extending a cease-fire as part of a political package for the Western Sahara. The first meeting was in early January.

The Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, speaking at a news conference, also said the newly declared five-nation union of north African Arab states would be unviable until the Sahara issue was resolved. The leaders of Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Libya, and Tunisia formed the union on Friday, but no details were disclosed.

A likely result of the union, political analysts said, would be a suspension of aid and support from Algeria for the 13-year-old Polisario effort to seize control of the Western Sahara from Morocco.

Hijacking Trial Starts in Switzerland

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The hijacker of an Air Afrique flight in 1987 was carrying a handgun, ammunition and explosives when he paid the equivalent of $6 to bribe his way past security controls at the Bangui Airport in the Central African Republic, where he boarded the plane, according to a statement cited in court Monday.

The hijacker, Hussein Hariri, 22, was charged with murder, attempted murder and hostage taking as he went on trial before Switzerland's highest court. Mr. Hariri diverted a DC-10 on July 24, 1987, while it was en route to Paris from the Congolese capital, Brazzaville. He demanded to be flown to Beirut but agreed to a refueling stop in Geneva, where he shot and killed a 28-year-old Frenchman before being subdued by the crew.

Manila to Replace Its Staff in Moscow

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippines is withdrawing its entire 19-member embassy staff in Moscow and sending in a new team, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday, citing dissension over the ambassador, Alejandro Melchor.

A ministry undersecretary, Manuel Yan, said the embassy had become ineffective after splitting into two factions, one supporting and the other opposing Mr. Melchor. The ambassador is being pulled out and shifted to another post for violating regulations by operating a private restaurant in the embassy without Manila's permission.

The ministry said earlier that Mr. Melchor, who is included among the 19, would be transferred after a state visit to the Soviet Union by President Corazon C. Aquino, expected this summer.

Japan Seizes 2 in Gas Sale to Soviets

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — The police arrested two employees of Daikin Industries Ltd., an air conditioner company, on Monday on charges of illegally exporting to the Soviet Union a chemical that can be used in missile and aircraft guidance systems.

The employees, Tsugio Uesaka and Yoshimichi Udagawa, were charged with forging export permits and submitting them to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The charge said they sold high-grade halon gas to the Soviet Union between February 1986 and May 1987. Such sales are in violation of the rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls.

A Daikin spokesman said that the company's president, Minoru Yamada and its top management had had no involvement in any violations.

Hungary Tightens Embassy Security

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary has tightened security at embassies in Beijing and elsewhere for fear of North Korean retribution over a decision to open diplomatic relations with South Korea, a government official said Monday.

"There was some news and some rumors that made us take some steps in Beijing and some other places," the official said. On Feb. 1, Hungary became the first Communist country to establish full diplomatic relations with South Korea.

North Korea accused Hungary of treachery, withdrew Ambassador Kim Pyong Il, the second son of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, and downgraded its diplomatic representation in Budapest to the level of chargé d'affaires.

For the Record

The hunting of seal pups has been banned by Norway until the end of the year. Meanwhile, a commission will review Norway's regulations for seal hunting. *(AP)*

Ten people were killed in Italy and dozens injured in motorway crashes in the fog-bound north on Monday. The police closed long stretches of the routes. Four of the dead were trapped in burning vehicles when about 80 cars and trucks crashed near Piacenza, south of Milan, and five died near Ferrara in a 100-vehicle crash. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam went on alert for eight hours overnight after being informed that an Israeli airliner might be attacked. The Dutch police said Monday that El Al Flight 007, arriving from Tel Aviv, landed safely and continued to Chicago and Los Angeles. *(Reuters)*

A Swedish-Danish panel resurrected the idea of a bridge between their countries on Monday, but said auto exhaust fumes would have to be cleaned up first. The panel said an 18-kilometer (11-mile) rail and highway bridge across the strait between Copenhagen and Malmö could open around the year 2000 after exhaust emissions were cut. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	15	59	fr
Amsterdam	5	41	7	45	fr
Athens	13	55	5	41	fr
Barcelona	18	64	7	45	fr
Belgrade	20	68	7	45	fr
Berlin	10	50	9	48	fr
Brussels	11	52	8	46	fr
Budapest	15	59	7	45	fr
Costa Del Sol	18	64	9	48	fr
Dublin	6	43	4	39	cl
Edinburgh	7	45	2	36	fr
Florence	11	52	8	46	fr
Frankfurt	13	55	12	54	cl
Geneva	12	54	5	41	fr
Helsinki	3	37	1	34	cl
Las Palmas	21	70	14	57	fr
Lisbon	14	57	12	54	cl
London	11	52	8	46	fr
Luxembourg	9	48	11	52	cl
Madrid	13	55	4	39	fr
Milan	11	52	7	45	fr
Moscow	-3	27	-6	21	sw
Munich	12	54	9	48	r
Nice	—	—	—	—	—
Oslo	7	45	3	37	fr
Paris	—	—	—	—	—
Prague	11	52	11	52	cl
Reykjavik	-3	27	-7	19	sn
Rome	14	57	4	39	fr
Stockholm	4	39	2	36	fr
Strasbourg	—	—	—	—	—
Venice	5	41	1	34	fr
Vienna	14	61	11	52	cl
Warsaw	5	41	6	43	r
Zurich	10	50	8	46	r

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	—	—	-5	23	—
Cairo	14	61	11	52	fr
Istanbul	7	45	0	32	fr
Jerusalem	10	50	6	43	fr
Tel Aviv	16	61	9	48	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	—	—	—	—	no

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	fr
Beijing	3	37	-2	28	fr
Hong Kong	22	72	17	63	fr
Manila	30	86	23	73	fr
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Seoul	1	34	-5	23	fr
Shanghai	9	48	2	36	fr
Singapore	29	84	24	75	r
Taipei	23	77	16	61	fr
Tokyo	14	57	5	41	r

AFRICA

Algiers	20	68	8	46	r
Cape Town	25	77	13	55	fr
Casablanca	17	63	15	59	r
Harare	22	72	12	54	fr
Lagos	—	—	—	—	—
Nairobi	27	81	17	63	fr
Tunis	18	64	6	43	r

LATIN AMERICA

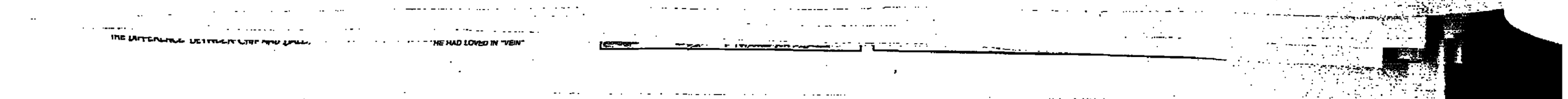
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	—
Lima	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico City	24	75	7	45	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-4	25	-15	5	fr
Atlanta	15	59	11	52	r
Boston	6	43	1	34	fr
Chicago	3	37	-1	30	fr
Denver	3	39	-5	23	fr
Detroit	3	37	0	32	fr
Honolulu	28	82	19	66	fr
Houston	22	72	12	54	fr
Los Angeles	20	68	7	45	fr
Miami	28	82	23	73	fr
Minneapolis	-4	25	-10	14	fr
Montreal	-2	28	-10	14	fr
Nassau	27	81	20	68	fr
New York	8	46	3	37	fr
Phoenix	22	72	10	50	fr
San Francisco	16	61	10	50	fr
Seattle	11	52	5	41	r
Toronto	2	36	-1	30	fr
Washington	15	59	8	46	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 9 — 5 (48 — 32). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 9 — 2 (48 — 36). MADRID: Showers. Temp. 12 — 2 (54 — 36). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 9 — 5 (48 — 41). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 9 — 2 (48 — 36). ROME: Fair. Temp. 16 — 7 (61 — 45). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34). BANGKOK: Mist. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 22 — 17 (72 — 63). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 30 — 21 (86 — 70). SEOUL: Mist. Temp. 7 — 2 (44 — 36). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 14 — 5 (57 — 41).



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CUT AND TORN. "HE HAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

Page 3

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BP

EC Ministers Support a Truce In 'Hormone War' With U.S.

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers on Monday backed a truce in a trade dispute with the United States over hormone-treated meat, an EC spokesman said.

They decided against retaliatory sanctions after EC officials said they had agreed on peace efforts with U.S. trade negotiators in weekend talks in Washington.

The two sides agreed Saturday to a 75-day cooling-off period during which a task force will work on the problem.

The dispute began with the EC ban on Jan. 1 on imports of U.S. beef from cattle treated with growth hormones. EC officials said the ban was imposed in response to consumer concern. Almost all U.S. beef is treated with such hormones.

Washington said the ban was unjustified and contrary to international law, and imposed $100 million in sanctions on EC goods: tomatoes, boned beef, pork hams and shoulders and fruit juices.

The EC had discussed matching the sanctions with 100 percent duty on $100 million in American exports of walnuts and dried fruit.

"The list stays valid, just the date stays open," the EC spokesman said.

The EC ministers called the move a step in the right direction, the spokesman said. But neither side wants to be seen as backing down.

The United States continues to oppose the EC embargo. It says its treated meat is not harmful to eat and that the ban is a disguised trade barrier.

The EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, and the trade commissioner, Frans Andriessen, reporting on the weekend talks in Washington, told ministers that the EC would not back down on the ban.

The task force has been instructed "to develop ways, including suitable certification, whereby the United States can supply beef and beef products consistent with EC law and with U.S. production methods," a statement said.

EC officials said shipments could resume as soon as both sides agreed on a clearing procedure, perhaps before the 75-day deadline. They said that Texas has expressed strong willingness to meet EC criteria.

"To the extent that U.S. beef and beef products are shipped to the EC, the U.S. measures will be reduced accordingly," a statement said.

The EC spokesman declined to comment on whether the resolution might involve the EC raising the United States's annual quota of 10,000 tons (9,071 metric tons) of high-quality beef for shipment to the community.

The spokesman said the EC stood by its complaint to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade over the U.S. sanctions and would raise it again at a GATT meeting on Tuesday.

For the East End's Moslems, a Betrayal

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The name Rushdie stirs strong reactions among the Moslem clothing vendors at the Petticoat Lane Market.

In this racially mixed, working-class neighborhood in the East End, where Moslems of Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Indian descent dominate, there are often barbed exchanges about the Indian-born British author Salman Rushdie and his book "The Satanic Verses."

No one interviewed among the crowded market stalls said he had read the book, which is the current best-seller in Britain.

"If Salman Rushdie were to walk down this street, he would not be alive very long," said Mohammed Sadiq, 16, as he wrapped up a crate of T-shirts at the end of the day.

"Rushdie has betrayed the religion," he said. "They have to ban the book and even then, I still think that they should kill him."

Mr. Sadiq, whose parents emigrated to Britain from Pakistan, said Mr. Rushdie's recent expression of "profound regret" for the "distress" caused some Moslems was not enough.

Had he read the book? "No," Mr. Sadiq replied, "but Rushdie should have known what he was getting into."

Mr. Rushdie, 41, a Moslem and a resident of the Islington neighborhood in London, remains in hiding with his wife after Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, called for his assassination. The ayatollah charged that "The Satanic Verses" is blasphemes Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

"People here are very upset about this guy talking about our beloved prophet, especially the way he writes about the prophet's house being like a brothel," said a 30-year-old leather jacket vendor who would only give his first name, Ibrahim.

"I haven't read the book, but, you know, people here don't read that many books," Ibrahim said. "They do read the British papers and they've read extracts from the book. That's enough. Rushdie needs to go public and apologize. He's only said that he has regrets."

Sultan Shabib, 39, a free-lance journalist from India and a Moslem, was a solitary, supportive voice for Mr. Rushdie among those questioned at the market.

"I've read the book and all of Rushdie's other novels," Mr. Shabib said. "I think he's a great writer. I don't like his apologizing. He should have stood up for what he believes and not caved in to his tormentors."

"Thus far," Mr. Shabib said, "Islamic studies in literature and in other areas have taken a very reverent way of looking at the religion. This book was probably too abrupt a transition."

"When a Moslem who has never read a novel before is presented with a few passages out of context," he said, "he is not going to take it well at all."

When "The Satanic Verses" was published in Britain last fall, crowds of incensed Moslems in several cities burned the novel.

Television images of those scenes and more recent reports of violent protests in Pakistan and Iran have upset Britain's Moslems, who number about 700,000. But Islamic leaders here have called for restraint and have said that protests must be within the confines of British law.

Liaqat Hussain, a leading Moslem figure in Bradford, where one of the book-burning sessions took place, rejected Mr. Rushdie's expression of regret.

"It doesn't really make any difference to the British Moslems," he said. "We will continue to struggle within the law."

"If there is a sincere full apology coming from the people who are responsible for this, with a promise of withdrawal of the book from circulation, then we shall encourage Moslems here in Britain to consider this."

RUSHDIE:

Envoys Recalled

(Continued from Page 1)

from Iranian government officials they consider pragmatists that the affair will be contained.

Close associates of Ayatollah Khomeini, who are known for their opposition to recent moderate policies, starting with the acceptance of a cease-fire in the war with Iraq last August and including the overtures to Western Europe, appear to be riding the wave of public fury over the book. Their aim is to reverse these policies.

Indeed, the ayatollah's tenacity on the matter signals to some observers a reversal of his benign policies of the last few months, ever since he personally decided to accept the cease-fire with Iraq, a decision he described in July as "drinking poison."

More indicative of the retreat of pragmatists is the silence of Hashemi Rafsanjani, the parliament speaker, who leads the pragmatists, and the severe rebuff to President Ali Khamenei, who had suggested that Mr. Rushdie's apology would be enough to pardon him.

PEI: *Grand Louvre Waits in the Wings as Architect Survives Public Chill*

(Continued from Page 1)

buildings won't graft on and I'm not the kind of architect who's very good at doing pastiche. Frankly, you're either a savage and come in and do a work of modern architecture, let's say like the National Gallery — it's indigestible, those surrounding buildings will reject it. Or you do a postmodern pastiche like the Musée d'Orsay, which too would be rejected, I'm sure of that. And anyway, it's wrong.

"I knew I had to search for a landscape solution, I had no idea what I was going to do. It was a good deal later that the pyramid and the fountains emerged."

While Mr. Pei never really considered the flat skylight urged by the critics of the pyramid — "It would not have let in enough light, it would have been filthy in five days, and it would have looked like an aquarium" — the choice of a pyramid was not hasty.

"Placed in the center of the new Louvre, I knew it had to have light, it had to have volume, it had to have a certain architectural aspect. A hemisphere would not go well, a cube would not go well, a cone would look funny."

At that early stage, Mr. Pei says, he did not anticipate trouble. "I didn't know the pyramid was such a sensitive form for the French. Some people think if you put a bottle of wine in a pyramid it will age better, that sort of crazy thing."

The undistinguished architecture of the courtyard has never looked better than through the pyramid's panes. "Because it is glass, the glass reflects the sky of Paris which is very moody, wonderful. The water is a landscape element never used more effectively than in Italy and France. With the sky and the water we have basically a landscape solution and less a comparison between this work of architecture, which is 1980s-1990s, with another work of architecture which is 1850."

When he took on the project in 1983, Mr. Pei did not try to improve his French but instead invested his time in reading French history, shrewdly realizing that French rhetoric is largely historical allusion. When Mr. Mitterrand assured him that he would not be sent away like Bernini, Mr. Pei understood at once. "Unlike many younger architects, I had a very keen feeling for the past," he said.

Little did this most respectful of men expect to be treated like a vandal. The explosion came on Jan. 23, 1984, when Mr. Pei presented his project to the Commission Supérieure des Monuments Historiques. Although the pyramid project had been kept under wraps, the uproar was well-prepared and overwhelming to the point where Mr. Pei's translator had to give up and sit down.

Three days later a press campaign began that was not lacking in racial slurs. A former director of the Réunion des Musées tried to soothe feelings by saying the pyramid could always be torn down if people didn't like it.

Mr. Pei thought the Monuments Historiques meeting was what he calls the knockout punch. He was wrong: It was followed by the refusal of Edouard Balladur to vacate the Richelieu wing.

At his first press conference as president, Mr. Mitterrand had announced that the Ministry of Finance would leave the premises. When Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, vacated the ministry he had a hole made in the roof to show that work had begun.

His successor, Mr. Balladur, named as a result of the right's victory in the 1986 legislative elections, patched up the roof, reportedly spent another 100 million francs on sprucing up the offices, and obstinately refused to move to the new Finance Ministry in unfashionable Bercy even though it is said that an offer was made to name the building after him.

On the eve of the presidential elections of 1988, Mr. Balladur was advised to be more cooperative and agreed to give up half the wing. The remaining half was acquired when Mr. Mitterrand was re-elected. Two years of work time had been lost.

The courtyard and pyramid will be opened to the public on March 30. The project, for all it hazards, has confirmed Mr. Pei in his view that architecture is not fashion but history.

"One has to search for permanent qualities before one can create something of permanence," he says.

"One has to know history, but not in the sense of some architects who want to loot history. Human affairs move on, it's a continuum — it doesn't abruptly begin here, now something new is happening. In this project I had an opportunity to demonstrate that. People may look on it as a very futuristic thing. Some people even call it Disneyland. I think the continuity with the past is there.

"That the Louvre is a building which is 800 years old actually made our design much richer, and I hope this in turn enriches the Louvre. It was," Mr. Pei says, "a great fortune for me."

AIRLINES: *Checks on Passengers to Be Stepped Up*

(Continued from Page 1)

The New York Times: "The seasoned traveler will learn to travel lighter and smarter. When you start giving them more scrutiny, they will say, 'I won't take the tape recorder. It's marginal.'"

Security experts of the International Air Transport Organization will meet in Geneva on Wednesday to examine in detail how the tighter security may be applied by the world's airlines.

"We don't want to hassle people, we really don't," said David Kyd, a spokesman for the organization, which represents the airlines. "We don't want to have to start taking electric razors apart, but how far we have to go is not really clear. That's the reason for the meeting."

The intensity of the searching, Mr. Kyd said, is likely to depend on whether an airline is seen as being under threat, and whether the airport of departure or arrival is considered at risk. "The element of risk can vary from one day to another as we have seen from recent pronouncements from Tehran," Mr. Kyd said. "We have to decide what to do in normal circumstances, and what to do when we have to ratchet the security up a notch."

Mr. Kyd said it was absolutely vital for passengers to keep electronic equipment in hand luggage, ready for inspection.

"Passengers should be very vociferous and insistent on complaints whenever they see security procedures inadequately observed," said Paul Wilkinson, an expert on international terrorism at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. "They should make it clear they are not going to fly if they are not satisfied with the standard of security. If your camera is not taken apart, if no questions are asked and your things go whistling through, it is a sign the airline is not doing its job properly."

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 20, 1989

Quotations supplied by fonds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (t) – twice weekly; (m) – monthly

Fund	Currency	Quotation
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	308.26
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1038.72
(w) Bond	$	1058.66
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	536.79
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia.	$	121.56
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	916.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1818.00*
(d) Equibaer America	SF	1479.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1447.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1773.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1992.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	984.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2291.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,248.06
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,141.41
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	245,457.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,892.19
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	182.05*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.397
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.83*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.12*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.46*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	13.72
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.23
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.41
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.94
(w) Interequity Australia Cls	$	10.37
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	55,316.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,027.54
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,876.71
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,479.44
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	L47,349.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,227.93
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Shore Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.11
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.58
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.43
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.30*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.66
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.01
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.67
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.56
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	46.49
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	111,284.11
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	129.70
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	272.21
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	104.69
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	101.76
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	10,127.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,124.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.56
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.56
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.20
(w) The Siam Fund	$	13.06
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.41
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	108.37
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	129.45
(w) Daiwa Lcf Equity	$	1013.98
(w) Daiwa Lcf Int. Bond	$	1057.87
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10485.00
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	95.81
(b) Governm. Sec. Funds	$	75.52
(w) Leicom	$	2270.47
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	825.76
(b) Priroo fund	DM	47.54
(b) Prifirst	$	490.23
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1159.67
(w) Rente Plus	BF	56700.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51426.58
(t) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54641.25
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.09
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10361.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	101.16
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	78.53
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1632.34
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.220
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.965
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1155.44
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.90
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.68
(w) $ Bond	$	12.21
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.21
(w) Global Equity	$	16.76
(w) Global Bond	$	12.96
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.63
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.67
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.63
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.75
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	115.31
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.49
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.16
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,421.67
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,016.30
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,649.12
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,121.30
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,479.83
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	102.12
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	101.95
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10.018
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.33
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.47
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10920.51
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11201.94
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1240.98
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1270.67
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1131.67
(d) Citi.Manag.Growth Euro	ECU	1011.25
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	930.46
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	895.40
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1038.62
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1071.47
CITITRUST		
(w) US.$ Equities	$	202.30375
(w) US.$ Bonds	$	11.26075
(w) US.$ Money Market	$	11.88531
(w) Global Equities	$	9.99000
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.18000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.16080
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	37.18
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.61
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.53
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,309.48
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,720.69
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,078.12
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.20
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.18
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B.	ECU	12.18
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1930.18
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1426.97
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1488.26
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	910.01
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.30
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency.	ECU	10.86
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	11.01
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.58
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	104.60
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	115.96
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.07
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,746.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	108.10
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	157.35
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	169.72
(d) CSF International	SF	126.00
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	539.00
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	204.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	145.25
(d) Canasec	SF	612.00
(d) Ussec	SF	665.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	240.75
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	157.35
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.33
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.94
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.83
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.91
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	103.54
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	103.54
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.49
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	108.97
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.32
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	108.97
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1358.02
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1196.40
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1406.45
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,388.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	35.88
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	75.71
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.46
(w) Winchester Capital	$	105.74
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	138.00
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.40
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1109.49
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1064.35
(w) Winc.Reserv.Multi Gv Bd.	ECU	.11.96
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$	716.87
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	18.11
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	.23.92
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	.176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	.91.25
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier; 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid.- $ 14.32* Offer.-	$	14.770*
@(d) Cap.: Bid.- $ 19.65 Offer.-	$	20.260
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1969
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7760
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.5003
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0493
(w) Long Term	$	29.05*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Rotter, President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	299.35
(d) ESP	$	123.26
(d) EMR	$	98.22
ELDERS SWITZ.(038) 24 77 79		
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 101.25 Offer	SF	107.25
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 87.25 Offer	AS	92.50
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.45
(w) Global A	FL	11.61
(w) North America A	FL	10.06
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	774.48
(w) Meteore	Y	124,724.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1786.91
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4, 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.89
(w) F&C European	$	33.20
(w) F&C Oriental	$	82.42
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.84
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.45
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	10.00
(d) New Europe Fund	$	9.77
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	94.43
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.75
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	46.85
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	108.81
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	110.15
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.43
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.64
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.41
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.53
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	157.57
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund.	$	65.68
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.64*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	13.02
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.59
(d) Fidelity Int'L Fund	$	13.32
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	97.07
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	324.80
(d) Fidelity Secl. Growth Fd.	$	31.83
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	66.03
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.95
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.17
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.34
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.99
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Ptfl.	$	9.10
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio.	$	0.95
(d) Intl. Equity Income Ptfl.	$	1.03
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.38
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.06
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.87
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	10.26
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.12
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.56
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	49.20
(w) Gold Income	$	5.22
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.61
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	88.36
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	124.01
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1111.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1286.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1402.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.290
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.073
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.171
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	517.60
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.139
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.121
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.60
(d) N. American	$	1.44
(d) Japan	Y	640.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	293.00
(d) International growth	$	2.95
(d) British	£	2.10
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.10
(d) International Bond	$	1.30
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2997.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.01
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.02
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.30
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.90
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	0.97
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.77
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London: 01-4994171, Geneva: 41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1843.9000
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	188.9764
(w) State St. American	$	241.2100
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	27.49*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	119.13
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,808.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,317.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St,Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	157.35
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	227.78
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	215.80
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	132.54
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	111.13*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	141.94
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.67
(w) GAM Far East	£	129.79
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	231.04
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1292.44
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	115.16
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Inc	£	116.42
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Acc	£	116.42
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.25
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	205.92*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	152.36
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	401.94
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	101.66*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	102.05*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.67*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.31*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,046.00*
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Inc.		118.66 p
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Acc.		131.23 p
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	109.46
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	425.23
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	152.15*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	134.59
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Inc	£	108.74
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Acc	£	108.74
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	101.86
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr. Inc.	£	138.25
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr.Acc.	£	144.56
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Inc	£	307.25
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Acc	£	312.91
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.42
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	410.89
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	165.89
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	126.79
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	120.37
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	204.72
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	201.00*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.33*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	124.29*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	103.03*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	103.32*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	97.43*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,858.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.91
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	33.01
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	12.51*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	27.85*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	35.69*
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	8.07
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.98*
(w) G.T. Britain Fund	$	9.38
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.84
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.42*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.07
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.40
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.83
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	17.38*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	27.23*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.64
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.87*
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.46*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class		7.77
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd		25.53
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.09
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	£	9.20*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.22*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	32.30
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	$	11.26
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.61
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.98
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.30
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.61
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.77
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.82
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.25
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.86
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.93
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	92.85
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	536.55
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	209.86
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,991.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.87
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	106.66
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.41
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	212.83
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.52*
(d) Int.Belga Fund	LF	3069.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6010.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1407.56*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	95.83*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD.	$	1055.16
Veryfinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,546.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	30.11
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	93.37*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	72.16*
(d) J.F European	$	9.56
(d) J.F International	$	13.26
(d) J.F Gib Convertibles Trust	$	11.04
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Berteleith, (22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	107.00*
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	166.60
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	220.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	279.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	137.10
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	255.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'L Smaller Cos	$	16.29
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.09
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.57
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.30
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.41
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.20
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.62
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A	$	10.21
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B	$	10.13
MIM BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.568*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.730*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.135
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.798
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.545
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.045*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.326*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.997*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.330
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.541*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1949
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.730*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund.	$	11.328*
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	122.93
NMB BANK, PO 1888, 1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.66
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	34.32
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.97
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.81
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.91
(w) Japanese Yen	Y	28.30
(w) Poud Sterling	£	15.11
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.58
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.74
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.19
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.32
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.76
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.65
(w) Convertibles	$	10.41
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.98
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,666.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	117.67
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,347.12
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	161.34
(d) Luxor	$	8.71
(d) Paroil-Fund	$	S
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	19.28
(d) Parinter Fund	$	215.67
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL B'	$	140.30
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,290.91
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,385.00
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,170.21
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,204.82
(w) Obligestion	SF	91.45
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,193.94
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,821.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,038.58
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,355.70
(w) Parlapan	Y	3,407.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1729.45
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	899.30
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1678.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1909.13
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.69
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.40
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	34.64
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	52.61
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	60.88
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	285.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	253.11
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.78
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.28
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	18.35
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	105.30
(d) Rolinco	FL	100.60
(d) Rorento	FL	61.50
(d) Rodamco	FL	160.90
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	184.70
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.55*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	14.29*
+(w) RBC European Fund	$	11.24
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.77
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	50.40
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.06
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	28.00
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.35
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel: (352) 489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d) Alpha UK	£	1.10
(d) Alpha US$	$	1.10
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.18
(d) Alpha Japanese	Y	1031.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.02
(d) Alpha European	ECU	1.00
(d) Gold Share	$	1.01
BOND FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Pound	£	102.27
(d) US$ Bond	US$	97.48
(d) Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.81
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.14
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Reserve	£	10.35
(d) US$ Reserve	$	10.16
(d) Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.10
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.25
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.76
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	11.08
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.56
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.33
(d) OP US Share	$	10.74
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.42
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	11.15
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.98
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.29
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.76
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.80
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.17
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.36
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.30
(d) IP US Share	$	11.84
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.48
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.35
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.98
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.43
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	9.01
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.63
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.52
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.80
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	9.98
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.48
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w) Equity Intl Acc	$	10.96
(w) Equity Intl Inc	$	10.34
(d) Equity Global	$	0.99
(w) Equity For East	$	1.74
(w) Equity Gold	$	0.90
(w) Equity Japan	Y	115.00
(d) Equity Nordic	$	1.04
(d) Equity U.K.	£	1.01
(d) Equity Continental Europe	$	0.98
(d) Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d) Equity North America	$	0.99
(w) Bond Intl Acc	$	7.80
(w) Bond Intl Inc	$	6.32
(w) High Income Acc	$	1.02
(w) High Income Inc	$	0.98
(d) DEM	DM	0.98
(w) Multicurrency	$	1.0760
(d) FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.93
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.27
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.78
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	28.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.91
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1621.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.20
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.22
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	528.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.33
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.77
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1521.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.52
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.70
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.70
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	106.93
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.46
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.18
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.30
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.14
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	10.07
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	419.75*
(d) AngloValor	£	180.27*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	537.53
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.51*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.56*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.39*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	118.25*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1623.50*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	443.35*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	484.25
(d) ItalValor	LIt	457,062.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	413.75*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5457.99
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1027.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	105.15*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	106.62*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	361.00*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	122.44*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,667.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.98
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	8.99
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	$	3.99
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.03
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.42
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.69
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	27.49
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.83
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	31.59
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.21
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.77
(d) Thor.Ltl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	15.04
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	4.36
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	6.97
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.27
(d) Eurobond	$	28.16
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.56
(d) Overseas	$	24.80
(d) Tiger	$	36.10
(d) High Yield Bond	£	73.50*
(d) Marunouchi	£	70.30
(d) Far Eastern	£	516.30
(d) Gilt	£	494.20
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.394
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	106.700
(d) 1992	£	223.500
(d) Wall Street	£	205.100
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	108.100
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	973.24
(d) M-FUND	SF	1034.46
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.83
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.05
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.50*
(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	210.00
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	192.00*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	187.50
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	187.50*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	184.00*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	107.50
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SF	205.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	253.00*
(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF	1116.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5097.39
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2054.94
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.40
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.60
(d) Unirak	DM	74.35
(d) Unizins	DM	111.30
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.12
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.52
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.25
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.41
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.32
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.19
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	80.05
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1102.18
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.60
(d) Amvabel	FL	98.80
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.02
(b) Ariane	$	3,470.14
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	116.89
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.15
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	885.00
(b) Blac Monod Bond Fund	$	175.37
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	132.49
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	108.57
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.92
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	97.16
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	118.40
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1003.32
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9680.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	102.11
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.43
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	96.83
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.99
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	60.15
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	216.53
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	10062.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	162.38
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	99.79
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1054.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1103.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.91
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.84
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	55.63
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	55.07
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1069.58
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	9.99
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	72.65
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	124.10
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	30,295.73
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	105.89
(d) Fonditalia	$	70.19
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	193.90
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.70
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	66.57
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	139.84
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.20
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.75
(d) Green Line France	FF	645.77
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	248.80
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.48
(w) Hestia Funds	$	131.13
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1819.38
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	162.53
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	378.06
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.64
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1178.05
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	136.43
(d) Interfund SA	$	35.79
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	365.13
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3311.96
(d) Investa DWS	DM	59.78
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.16
(m) Japan Selection Assets	Y	9,976.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.69
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	334.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	268.82
(d) KML-II High Yield 02/17/88	$	969.53
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.12*
(w) LACO International	$	6.84
(d) Liquibaer	$	1681.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	100.64
(w) Luxfund	$	97.77
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	107.21
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.86
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.17
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	106.51
(m) NMT Nastec Portfolio s/s	$	94.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.61
(d) Nomura-Cap Intl Eq Fd	$	12.65
(d) Nordmix	LIt	10595.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	254.68
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	122.28
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1099.40
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.28
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	987.24
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	111.22
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.02/10/88	$	10.16
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12752.89
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	322.50
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.02
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.@++	$	34.48
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.48x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4193.57
(d) Stella Fund	$	675.00
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.72
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	849.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.72
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.19*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav	$	10.06
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.50
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	278.59
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	69.32
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	3098.47
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	201.65
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLA	$	3410.61
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.CLB	$	1867.74
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1361.18
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.45
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.61
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1707.19
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1649.37
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	129.21
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	247.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.86
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8874.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14684.26
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.63
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.02
(m) Zwela Int'l Ltd	$	79,865.00

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; = - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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John Gaps 3d/The Associated Press

In the late spring of 1988, an Iowa farmer walked despondently through a drought-damaged cornfield.

Weathermen See No Repeat of '88 U.S. Drought

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Heavy snow this winter has brought much-needed moisture to the Northwest, the northern Great Plains and the Rockies, leading the Agriculture Department's chief meteorologist to tell the White House and Congress that another serious drought is not likely to occur this year in the United States.

If the long-range forecast is accurate, U.S. farmers could be heading for one of the most successful harvests since the start of the decade, department economists said. They added that some areas needed only normal rainfall for bumper harvests and that others needed more.

But meteorologists from the department are monitoring some areas in the United States that remain parched, among them California, eastern Texas and the southern Great Plains.

And independent researchers said those dry regions made them wary about predicting a successful U.S. harvest. Because of dry areas in important growing regions of the world, they are worried about the world's food supply.

The experts agreed that the world supply of grain was precarious and that a severe drought in any of the important growing regions, particularly North America, would result in large increases in the price of grain and political instability in poorer countries.

The government's favorable long-term forecast for the United States was developed by Dr. Norton D. Strommen, chief meteorologist at the Agriculture Department, and confirmed by scientists at the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

On Tuesday, Mr. Strommen met at the White House with Cooper Evans, President Bush's special assistant for agriculture, to discuss changes in atmospheric conditions over North America that have produced heavy snow in the northern Great Plains, the Northwest and the Middle West this winter.

Mr. Strommen has also given briefings to members of the House and Senate agriculture committees.

"We have seen encouraging departures from weather patterns that produced drought in 1988," he said in an interview on Friday. "I'm not going out on a limb and say it's going to be a banner year. But we're looking for substantial recovery from last year."

Mr. Evans said the forecast meant that the administration's program to expand exports of U.S. farm products would continue without interruption.

Farmers use the latest advances in biology and chemistry to help crops grow, but moisture is still the main resource that determines whether harvests succeed or fail.

Last year, the driest spring on record caused more than $10 billion in crop losses, the costliest crop failure in U.S. history.

The harvest of wheat, corn and other feed grains fell 27 percent, to 198 million metric tons, according to the most recent report by the Agriculture Department.

The crop failure, combined with brisk sales of surplus grain to Japan, the Soviet Union and other buyers, reduced the storehouse of U.S. grain to 74 million metric tons, roughly a third of the enormous grain reserves the United States held two years ago.

Similar cuts have occurred in grain stocks elsewhere in the world. The North American drought, along with crop failures in the Soviet Union, China and other countries, has emptied warehouses.

By the end of this coming summer, the world's grain stores will slip to 270 million metric tons, a 59-day supply and the lowest level since 1974, the Agriculture Department predicted.

Some experts discern grave problems in the trend. Lester R. Brown, president of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental research group, said he believed deteriorating growing conditions around the world, caused by soil erosion and the scarcity of fresh water, would make it difficult for farmers to rebuild the world's grain supply.

Mr. Brown noted in "State of the World 1989," an annual study published by Worldwatch and made public last week, that the world's population was growing by 86 million people annually.

Meanwhile, the area devoted to farming is decreasing by millions of acres a year as fields become so depleted by erosion they can no longer sustain crops.

The Bush administration is reaping the political benefits of the 1988 drought. By sharply reducing harvests and the grain surplus, the drought caused prices to rise.

Wheat and corn prices are nearly 40 percent higher than they were a year ago. Higher prices helped the government reduce its payments to farmers. Last year, the government's farm program cost $12.46 billion, less than half the cost in 1986.

If high prices continue — and most economists say they believe they will — the costs to the government might fall further.

The Agriculture Department estimates that export sales this fiscal year will total $36.5 billion, the highest since the fiscal year 1984, and could climb higher.

A drought in Argentina that began last year has cut production of wheat by more than 20 percent and corn by 33 percent, experts said.

Argentina is the world's third-leading exporter of corn and an important producer of wheat for export markets.

Dry weather in parts of southern Europe is causing losses in the winter wheat crop that was planted last fall and will be harvested in the spring. A drought has also developed in Northern Africa.

The Soviet Union is experiencing unusually warm and dry weather this winter in the Ukraine that could hamper development of crops there this spring.

'81 Reagan Shooting Left Brief Power Vacuum, Doctor Says

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

DENVER — Eight years after Ronald Reagan was shot and seriously wounded, his doctor at the time says he now believes presidential power should have been temporarily transferred to Vice President George Bush.

The doctor, Daniel A. Ruge, who was the White House physician from 1981 until 1985, said in an interview that Mr. Reagan's need for general anesthesia for emergency surgery and intensive care afterward should have made those in charge invoke Section 3 of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution to transfer executive power to Mr. Bush for a day or two.

"The 25th Amendment should have been invoked, no doubt about it, because Mr. Reagan could not communicate with the people a president is supposed to communicate with," Dr. Ruge said.

"If ever there was a time to use it, that was it," he said. "This was not a cold or diarrhea."

Dr. Ruge said he was speaking out, with the benefit of hindsight, to help clarify the issue in the event another president becomes incapacitated by an assassin or serious illness. Dr. Ruge said he wanted to be sure "procedures are in place if there ever was a problem."

A spokesman for the Bush administration, Stephen Hart, said that the administration had a set of written guidelines for handling such emergencies, but that he did not know if Mr. Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle had discussed the question.

After Mr. Reagan was shot in Washington on March 30, 1981, by John W. Hinckley Jr., he was taken to George Washington University Hospital and given 3.7 quarts (four liters) of blood to counter shock. Emergency chest surgery was performed to stop massive internal bleeding and remove a bullet that had lodged in his lung. Mr. Reagan remained in the hospital 12 days.

Dr. Ruge said he first thought about the 25th Amendment at 2:30 the morning after the emergency surgery, when he was first sure the president would survive.

But at 7:30 A.M., when he briefed the cabinet at the vice president's invitation, Dr. Ruge said no one asked him whether Mr. Reagan was well enough to function as president.

Dr. Ruge said he did not know exactly when the amendment, if it had been invoked, should have been lifted. Although Mr. Reagan looked much improved the day after he was shot, Dr. Ruge said, the transfer of power probably should have lasted "at least a day or two."

The amendment was ratified in 1967 and Section 3 provides for the president to turn over voluntarily "the powers and duties of his office" to the vice president by sending a written declaration to Congress.

A spokesman for Mr. Reagan, Mark Weinberg, said he had no comment on Dr. Ruge's remarks.

Mr. Hart said the White House now had the explicit directions to follow in such emergencies in a White House reference book, "Contingency Plan for Transfer of Presidential Authority."

The book lists actions that members of the White House staff should take if a transfer of power is made. The book also has addressed, undated letters and forms ready for signature. Because the book is considered a sensitive document, Mr. Hart said he could not offer further details.

In 1981, while Mr. Reagan was undergoing surgery, several cabinet members met at the White House, but not in formal session.

Fred F. Fielding, counsel to Mr. Reagan, later told a commission of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville that was studying presidential disability: "To be very frank with you, that day, when I mentioned the 25th Amendment, I could see eyes glazing over in some parts of the cabinet. They didn't even know about the 25th Amendment."

There was general confusion in the first hours after the president was shot.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said on television that he did not know if the military had been put on high alert or whether Mr. Bush would become acting president during the time Mr. Reagan was undergoing surgery.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, then joined Mr. Speakes to try to clarify what was known about Mr. Reagan's condition. But he caused further confusion by saying that "as of now, I am in control here, in the White House, pending return of the vice president," who was in Texas.

As the senior cabinet official present in the White House, Mr. Haig was in charge of the Situation Room and was "the point of contact" between that nerve center and the hospital.

In 1985, Mr. Reagan signed a letter turning over his powers to Mr. Bush while he was under general anesthesia for colon cancer surgery.

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Republicans Chagrined by Election Of Former Klansman in Louisiana

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

METAIRIE, Louisiana — It was a tale of two Republican parties.

At one they sipped martinis; at the other they downed beer by the keg. At one they spoke ruefully and in apologetic tones of the newly elected representative to the state legislature; at the other they chanted his name — "Duke! Duke! Duke!" — and proposed making the day of his election a state holiday in counterpoint, they said, to the one for the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

This was the moment of triumph for a white-power advocate, David Duke, a 38-year-old former imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. It was also a moment of excruciating embarrassment for the Republican Party establishment.

For a generation, the national party has courted the suburban working-class white vote in the South, and as the years and elections went by that effort was seen as a political success, one that transformed the landscape of U.S. politics. Then along came Mr. Duke — a candidate who, according to a Loyola University political science professor, Stan Makielski, "evoked the dark side — the Republican Party's worst nightmare."

As he stood victorious at the front of an overflow throng of supporters late Saturday night at the Metairie Lion's Club, Mr. Duke announced that the party's national committee chairman, Lee Atwater, had just repudiated him as a charlatan and impostor. The hall erupted in hoots and jeers.

"Lee Atwater," Mr. Duke said, pronouncing the name slowly and derisively. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, who elected him?"

Again the hall reverberated with shouts and accusations.

"Nobody!"

"To hell with him!"

Mr. Duke raised his hands to silence the crowd.

"Now Mr. Atwater said he would not give me any aid or assistance in my new role in the Louisiana House," Mr. Duke said. "Well, he must not have read the papers. I wasn't getting any cooperation as it was! Ladies and gentlemen, this is America, where we are supposed to be free and make decisions in the ballot box, not in the back rooms. I'm every bit as good a Republican as he is. Better, in fact, because I'm not trying to deny his rights."

Rarely has a minor election raised as many major questions about race and politics as Mr. Duke's victory by a 224-vote margin over John Treen in the 81st District of the Louisiana House.

"For the Republicans," Mr. Makielski said, "the best case is that this is all a big tempest in a small teapot, but I don't think so. The Republicans invited these people, known euphemistically as Reagan Democrats. They invited them in, they used them to win election after election down here, and now when these people are fashioning something of their own, they're being told, 'For heaven's sake, don't run your own people for office.'"

That interpretation of events does not sit well with such Republican leaders as David Treen, the brother of Mr. Duke's defeated opponent and the only Republican this century to serve as Louisiana governor.

"David Duke changed his registration to Republican three days before he filed for office," David Treen said angrily. "Does that mean the Republicans are responsible for him? Absolutely not. I suggest that if you took just the Republican vote, Treen would not have lost. We do not accept his ideology — you are going to find radicals in either party."

Although Mr. Atwater has scheduled a meeting of the party's executive committee this week to "*peform* the political *equivalent of* excommunication" on Mr. Duke, there is really nothing the national party can do to make the winner stop calling himself a Republican and attracting support from the South's new Republican voters. But on the state and local level, Republican politicians are considering actions to try to prevent Mr. Duke from being seated when the legislature convenes for a special session Wednesday.

A Metairie tax attorney, David Sherman, said he would go to Circuit Court to seek to have Mr. Duke disqualified on the grounds that he had not lived in the district for the required year before the election. Mr. Duke claims the residency complaint is "frivolous."

Fewer Black Men Get Ph.D.s in U.S.

United Press International

BOSTON — The number of black males receiving doctoral degrees in the United States dropped by 54 percent from 1977 to 1987, The Boston Globe reported Monday.

A study by the National Research Council found that 317 doctor of philosophy degrees, or Ph.D.s, were awarded to black males in 1987 compared with 684 a decade earlier. In contrast, the number of doctorates awarded to black women rose to 448 in 1987 from 432 in 1977.

In 1987, the latest year for which figures were available, 8,314 black men and women held doctorates, compared with 486,135 held by white men and women.

Eric F. Goldman, Scholar, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eric F. Goldman, 73, a chronicler of 20th-century America, special consultant to President Lyndon B. Johnson and a popular author and lecturer at Princeton University, died of complications after a stroke Sunday.

Mr. Goldman retired from Princeton in 1985 as Rollins Professor of History, a post he had held since it was created in 1962. During that time, the senior class repeatedly voted him "Best Lecturer of the Year."

He served as a consultant to President Johnson from 1963 to 1966. The author of several books, he published "The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson" in 1969, intertwining his White House memoirs with a general history of the Johnson era.

5 Killed in U.S. Air Collision

United Press International

LAKE GEORGE, New York — Two light planes collided over the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York, killing five persons. Authorities said a Stinson and a Beechcraft collided in midair near the Warren County airport on Sunday afternoon.

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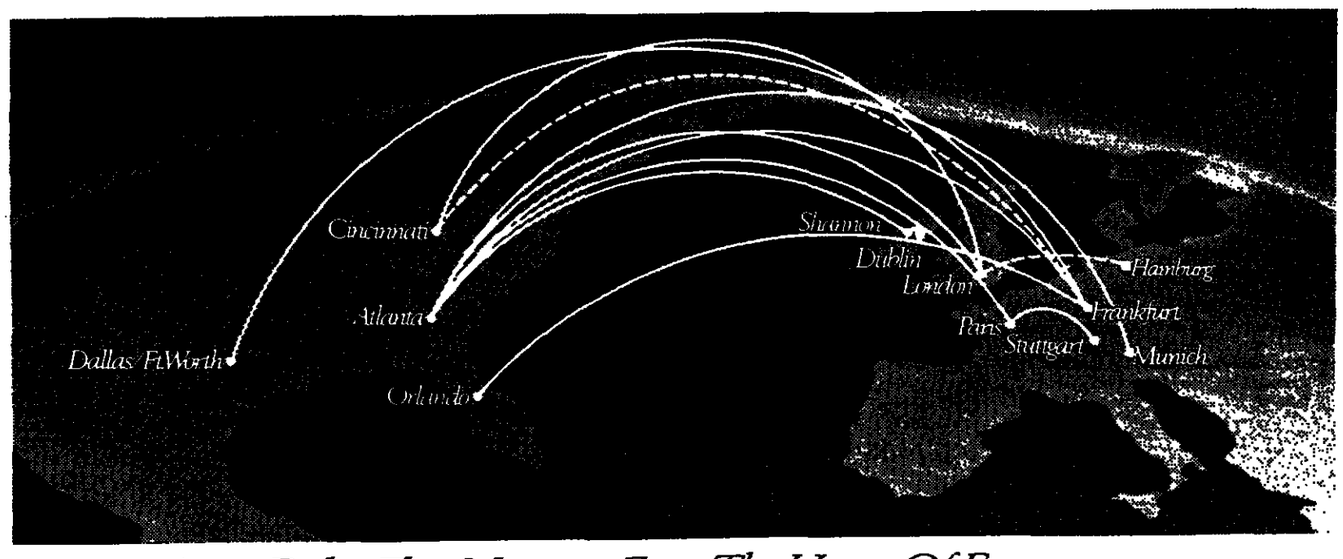

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Protectionism, Again

One of the enduring mysteries of Washington is the House Democrats' apparently indelible conviction that protectionism is a hot issue for them. In last year's presidential primaries, every candidate of either party who played around with protectionism was beaten. In the fall campaign, Michael Dukakis backslid into it once or twice, and while that was hardly the reason for his defeat by George Bush, it demonstrably did him no good.

And yet the speaker of the House, Jim Wright, started off the session by pressing ahead with the flagrantly protectionist bill on foreign investment submitted by Representative John Bryant, a Democrat from Texas. In the speaker's defense, it would be correct to say that the bill continues to have heavy and enthusiastic support among House Democrats. They originally voted it into last year's trade bill and, when the conference dropped it out, they passed it again by a large majority as a separate bill last October. This month, Mr. Wright scheduled it to come directly to the floor for a vote next week, bypassing — on grounds that it was a familiar issue — all the normal processes of review and revision in committee.

That attempt at a shortcut drew sharp protests, not all of them from Republicans. Sam Gibbons, the Florida Democrat who is chairman of the trade subcommittee, objected that procedural safeguards were being circumvented to bring a thoroughly bad bill to rapid passage. As it turned out, the vote was to have been taken when President Bush is to be in Japan and, at the president's request, Mr. Wright has postponed the vote indefinitely. That leaves the bill in limbo.

That's where it ought to stay. Its purpose is to impose extensive disclosure requirements on foreign investors buying into American businesses, particularly those taking controlling interests. The Commerce Department already collects extensive statistics. Mr. Bryant wants to go farther and require the foreigners to make much wider disclosures than their American competitors must. It's an attempt to discourage and hamper foreign investment in American companies.

As Mr. Gibbon pointed out, foreign investment is rising because of the way the United States has run its economy the past eight years. Harassing foreign investment in companies here will simply increase the amount of foreign money going into other kinds of investment, frequently less beneficial to Americans. If the Bryant bill is passed, a presidential veto will be entirely justified.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mrs. Mandela's Tragedy

For supporters of black freedom in South Africa, watching Winnie Mandela over the last few years has been like watching a bad accident happen in slow motion and feeling one's confusion turn to anguish and, finally, to profound sadness.

Thanks to South Africa's malign system of apartheid, this woman has endured more viciousness and brutality in a lifetime than most people would in a dozen. That she herself now seems to have behaved brutally reflects less a flaw of character than the frailty to which any human is subject.

Remember — as leaders of the anti-apartheid movement were careful to do in announcing her ostracism — that Winnie Mandela has been forcibly separated from her husband, Nelson, for most of 30 years. She raised their children alone. She is 52 years old and, given the government's continued refusal to release her husband, she must assume that her future is as a woman alone.

She has herself been arrested numerous times, held for long periods in solitary confinement, arbitrarily banned and banished to internal exile. It is at least understandable that she might have become bitter and ill tempered. But Winnie Mandela's greatest burden may have been fame. Without ever having sought the role, she was cast as "the mother of the nation." Yet ultimately she could act only like what she was: a black person angry at being maltreated by a white racist system, a woman who had to shift for herself because there was no one else to depend on.

Thus at the height of the latest black uprisings, Mrs. Mandela seemed to approve violent revolution and "necklacing" — the burning of blacks believed to have collaborated with the white authorities. And last year, with the help of Robert Brown, a black American businessman, she attempted to cash in on the name "Mandela" by licensing its use on books and other products.

Now she is suspected, along with her corps of youthful bodyguards, of murdering a 14-year-old black. The incident apparently stemmed from deepening conflict between Mrs. Mandela's guards and other youths in Soweto.

The tragedy of Winnie Mandela is not that she isn't the heroine the world wanted her to be. The tragedy is that, treated brutally by an evil system, she too has become brutal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping the Lithuanians

Restore Lithuania's independence, says the largest grass-roots organization, unquestionably the voice of the people, in Soviet Lithuania. It was a state from 1918 to 1940, when, as a result of the Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet Union grabbed it and neighboring Latvia and Estonia. Now, nearly 50 years after its kidnapping and Sovietization began, Lithuania retains the national feeling to want out and the courage to say so. In its rediscovery of its ethnic self it may be farther along than the other Baltic peoples and the Ukrainians, the Armenians and others in the Transcaucasus, and the Moslem peoples of Central Asia. But it is not untypical, and its latest example of outspokenness is likely to quicken the nationalist fever throughout the Soviet Union as a whole.

It is clear enough what is happening. To rescue Soviet society from stagnation, Mikhail Gorbachev started letting people say what was on their minds. But it cannot be easy for him to hear what turns out to be on the minds and in the hearts of many of the non-Russian nationalities that were physically or culturally subordinated by the Great Russian majority as Soviet power hardened. The Soviet Union is aptly described as the one European imperial power that colonized by land. It is the one that accumulated colonies of an equal or greater level of culture and development. The empire is not only external — in Eastern Europe, whose states are straining in their own ways to recover their national destinies — but internal, within the Soviet Union itself.

Autonomy, self-determination, sovereignty, independence: These ideas are political dynamite. No doubt Mr. Gorbachev will have to answer to some of his Kremlin colleagues about whether he is endangering not merely the fabric but the very integrity of the country. But previous Soviet leaders were endangering the national fabric and integrity by avoiding fundamental questions of this sort. A state that has ruled by suppressing its ethnic as well as individual parts cannot be spared the pain of coping with its own reality.

The larger fact is that ideologically, economically and politically, Soviet communism is disintegrating, becoming something else. On this profound and sensitive a matter, Mr. Gorbachev cannot be "helped" by well-wishing or anxious outsiders. Nor should he be. To help him by, say, condoning renewed suppression of the Lithuanians if it comes to that ought to be regarded as unthinkable. But to incite the Lithuanians to bold actions when those doing the inciting are not in a position to save them from the more dire possible consequences of their choices, carries its own moral dangers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Baker's NATO Hit, and Miss

James Baker, the new U.S. Secretary of State, impressed his hosts during his "get-acquainted" tour of the capitals of America's 15 NATO allies with his pledge that Washington will go out of its way to conduct "true consultations" with its partners before decisions are taken. He has been less successful in smoothing the way to a solution of the most substantial issue with which NATO is grappling: The modernization, or not, of its short-range nuclear missiles. With a general election due at the end of 1990, Chancellor Kohl is obliged to take account of the views of an electorate which, if public opinion polls are to be believed, is overwhelmingly opposed to the stationing of nuclear weapons on West German soil.

— The Financial Times (London).

The Republicans in a Panic

The Republican Party chairman, Lee Atwater is clearly in a state of panic, and panic does not often produce rational responses. Mr. Atwater says he will ask the national party to "censure" David Duke, the erstwhile Ku Klux Klan wizard who was elected to the Louisiana state legislature Saturday as a Republican. Since the GOP did not seen fit to "censure" Mr. Duke before, we can only conclude that the rebuke would be based solely on the fact that Mr. Duke had the temerity to get elected. But given the party's long flirtation with the politics of race, the question is not whether the Republicans will repudiate Mr. Duke; it is whether they will repudiate the kind of presidential campaigning that began 25 years with Barry Goldwater and continued through 1988 — with Lee Atwater leading the charge.

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

Mrs. Mandela's Lonely Battle

Mrs. Mandela is accused of arrogance, and much worse, in tolerating the increasingly questionable activities of the United Mandela Football Team that serves as her bodyguard. She finds herself without the support of the anti-apartheid movement as this ordeal proceeds, but it is a battle she must fight alone, and quite rightly so.

— The Age (Melbourne).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

Bush's Trip Is Fraught With Opportunity

By Richard C. Holbrooke

NEW YORK — President George Bush knows the part of the world he will visit soon better than any previous U.S. president, having served in the Pacific in World War II and lived in China as U.S. ambassador in the mid-1970s. Thus, he is in a better position than most Americans to comprehend the vast changes sweeping over the region, and the opportunities and challenges that Asia poses.

Mr. Bush is right to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral. It is a gesture Japan will appreciate and remember. America's relationship with Japan is still based on mutual recognition of mutual interest, but America faces difficult decisions.

Japan's world role is changing much more rapidly than most Americans realize. In many areas, U.S.-Japanese cooperation is now an absolute requirement for global progress. These include aid to the Third World, dealing with the Third World "debt bomb," environmental protection and relief for the starving and refugees.

But there are also areas where competition between the countries threatens to become a major problem. Japan's plans to enter the military aircraft industry, for example, are likely to create a fierce backlash in the United States, no matter how justified their case may seem to the Japanese.

Also, given the great pressure coming from a Congress obsessed with the federal budget deficit, Mr. Bush ought to make clear that the administration will not ask the Japanese to do more than defend their home islands and pay for the American troops in Japan. Beyond that reasonable request, congressional calls for greater Japanese defense expenditures are a grave mistake, especially in light of other changes in the region.

As for China, Mr. Bush returns at a propitious time, just before the formal ending of the most important quarrel in the history of Communist countries.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visits Beijing in May, fears of the "Sino-Soviet bloc" may be rekindled, but they will not prove lasting. The West can benefit from the meeting if it leads to progress in resolving Asia's long-running legacies of the cold war and old wars: Korea and Cambodia. In both countries, Moscow and Beijing need to agree to stop competing through surrogates. President Bush should encourage this.

In Beijing, Mr. Bush should reaffirm America's commitment to strong U.S.-Chinese relations and assure China that Washington has no fears of a constructive Chinese-Soviet dialogue that reduces ancient tensions in the region.

Further, he should use U.S. influence to prevent the Khmer Rouge — not just their military leader, Pol Pot, but the whole gang of murderers — from participating as an organization in the coalition government that will be created after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

Nothing Mr. Bush will see in Asia will be more dramatic than the sight of democracy, with all its unruly exuberance, during his four-hour stop in South Korea. America can take some pride in democracy's new child, which it encouraged. But there will be anti-American demonstrations and trade frictions during the visit. They should not be allowed to undermine U.S. commitment to South Korea, which Mr. Bush must reaffirm, preferably in a speech before the National Assembly.

In addition, there is now a possibility of a dramatic summit meeting between South Korea's president, Roh Tae Woo, and North Korea's long-running Stalinist leader, Kim Il Sung. In these circumstances, recent suggestions that America start withdrawing its troops are dangerously premature. The troops may ultimately be reduced, but, having been part of the equation that has brought stability to the region for 35 years, they should not be tampered with unilaterally on the eve of other major events.

The country Mr. Bush is not visiting, the Soviet Union, will be a constant presence on his trip. Mr. Gorbachev's new emphasis on the Soviet Far East and Pacific is casting an important shadow. Moscow knows its policies toward Asia have been a failure for a decade and that America has recovered fully from the Indochinese quagmire. But while the Soviet Union is formulating a new Pacific policy, it is not clear what that policy will be.

In time, Moscow could become a peaceful participant in the region's economic development. However, it still promotes policies designed to destabilize the balance of power between the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union. Such proposals as trading American bases in the Philippines for the Soviet base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam may be a residue of what the Soviets call "old thinking." But unless discontinued, such proposals will inhibit cooperation in the economic and political spheres.

Thus, as Mr. Bush talks with Asian leaders, he is also addressing Moscow. His aim should be to create a broad consensus in Asia that the Soviet Union is welcome to participate in the Asian economic "miracle" (a key Gorbachev goal) if, and only if, Moscow will use its influence to reduce the tensions it has helped create. In short, the United States should encourage and even assist perestroika, but only as part of a larger process that brings to an end, once and for all, the strategic rivalries — between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between the Soviet Union and China — that began more than 40 years ago.

The writer, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs in the Carter administration, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

From the West Bank Uprising Comes Hope of Talks

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The uprising on the West Bank is commonly portrayed as the Palestinians' breakthrough, but the real news is that it is starting to produce an Israeli breakthrough, too.

Even as the uprising has made those living on the West Bank participants in their own fate, so the uprising has made the status quo increasingly unbearable to the Israelis, raising for the first time the likelihood that they cannot simply hang on. Every day the kids go out with stones, knowing that some among them are going to be killed by soldiers with guns. The bravery of the former overwhelms the brutality of the latter. It is a struggle for moral pre-eminence, and the Palestinians are winning it hands down. Some Israelis could live a life of force but most cannot, and the politicians are bending, knowing that Israel is in the wrong. This is why, out of nowhere, a glimmer of hope for a successful negotiation now starts to touch an Israeli-Palestinian scene long caught up in mutual rejection. It is, for the Palestinians, a three-stage achievement.

The West Bankers first defeated Yasser Arafat, forcing him, under threat of becoming politically irrelevant, to abandon his traditional peace-killing ambivalence and to take a position on Israel that would have to be, and was, received seriously by the Americans.

Then the West Bankers drove the American Jewish community out of its Israel-right-or-wrong trenches, causing this key pressure group to turn aside the Israeli government's pleas to kill the U.S.-PLO dialogue and to practically beg for an Israeli peace initiative it could defend.

Now the West Bankers are drawing hard-line Israelis into so-far inadequate but incipient reason. Out front is Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who by taking the lead in trying to crush the uprising thereby created for himself the space to offer a political way out, starting with West Bank elections. Behind him, but not hopelessly behind him, is Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who, from even stingier beginnings, is starting to talk up a political line too and will no doubt present it to Washington when he arrives for a first encounter with President George Bush next month.

Of course, when you put together what the Palestinians are demanding (PLO recognition, Palestinian statehood) and what the Israelis are considering offering (non-PLO leaders, Palestinian autonomy leading who knows where?), you have nothing. The positions remain far apart under the rosiest estimates of how they might wiggle toward each other under their own steam.

This is where the United States comes in. One way would be for it to impose a solution. Just about everyone has his moments of fantasy or frustration when this looks like the only path, but in moments of realism, just about everyone realizes it isn't in the cards.

The alternative is for the United States to recognize that, though the hour for productive negotiations may not have arrived, it's still worth trying to prepare for. This notion of "conditioning the environment" by encouraging moderates is the thesis of a study that is turning out to be something of a Bush administration Middle East handbook.

Called "Building for Peace," it was prepared last year at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, an outfit that is friendly to Israel but no American Israel Public Affairs Committee. The study's co-chairman, with Walter Mondale, was Lawrence Eagleburger, the designated deputy secretary of state, and its members included the State Department policy planning director, Dennis Ross, and the National Security Council Mideast hand, Richard Haass.

Eschewing a "plan," the study endorses four "consensus" principles: securing Palestinian rights through negotiations, drawing in "Palestinian representatives" and Jordan, obliging Palestinian participants to renounce terror and recognize Israel's right to exist (as the PLO has now formally done) and building in a transition to test Palestinian capacity to live with Israel and Jordan.

These principles turn out to fit neatly with President Bush's own emphasis on solidarity with Israel, negotiations, a role for Jordan and no Palestinian state.

They do not, of course, fit the stated positions or evident mood of either the West Bankers or the PLO at this time. Can they be made to fit? Until the Bush team gives a clearer indication of where its policy is going, this seems a fair guide to what a "peace process" could be about.

The Washington Post.

A Welcome New Wind Sweeps UNESCO

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The changes that are taking place inside the glass-walled headquarters of UNESCO here provide new proof that individuals do make a difference — even in big, seemingly unresponsive international bureaucracies.

Before Federico Mayor Zaragoza took charge of UNESCO a little over a year ago, the organization had turned multilateralism into a dirty word in the West. Under Mr. Mayor's predecessor, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, UNESCO had engaged in a mindless Third Worldism that drove the United States to quit the organization in 1984 and to pull back from other commitments to the United Nations.

Mr. M'Bow's UNESCO wanted a New World Information Order that would greatly expand the powers of the governments to suppress or manage news. The Senegalese declared open season in UNESCO sessions on Israel and other causes close to the heart of the African-Asian majority. And he had allowed a kleptocracy to flourish at Place de Fontenoy, where his cronies were in the front rank of those with bellies up to the trough.

Mr. Mayor, a biochemist from Barcelona, has swept through this fetid atmosphere like a fresh wind since he was elected director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He will be visiting Washington this week to tell U.S. officials and others on how go his efforts to "reshape" UNESCO and prune the exorbitant spending that helped trigger the U.S. departure.

The Bush administration should listen carefully to this bright and determined international civil servant. The United States will want to rejoin UNESCO soon, and not only because of the changes that Mr. Mayor has begun to implement. The United Nations has become an instrument for a peace accord in Afghanistan and for regional settlements within reach in Southern Africa and Southeast Asia. And it is in no one's interest for the United States to stand outside the broad redefinition of multilateralism that is under way.

Without naming his obviously unlamented predecessor, Mr. Mayor makes it clear that he thinks one of Mr. M'Bow's greatest errors was to systematically alienate the basic constituencies for UNESCO in the West: educators, intellectuals, legislators, scientists, the communications industry and others. "The most important change we can make is to come back to our constitution and to our roots," he says at the beginning of a 90-minute conversation.

He then emphasizes that those roots are in the West by quoting Archibald MacLeish, the American poet who argued for the founding of UNESCO because "it is in the minds of men in which you must build the fences of peace." Mr. Mayor's goal is to make Western culture again a central focus for UNESCO during his six-year tenure, as it was during the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.

He already has drawn up a long-term plan that makes adult illiteracy, a problem of direct concern to the United States, a major concern for UNESCO. And he has changed the plan for a New World Information Order to the point that "what is left is journalism schools," says a UNESCO insider.

"Our constitution says we should work to guarantee the free flow of information," says Mr. Mayor, in a direct reversal of the M'Bow approach. "That is what I am going to do. Where there are disparities and inequalities, the way of finding a balance must involve not limiting those who already have the greatest flow, but in helping those who have less to get more."

Mr. Mayor spends no time moralizing, talking about what the oppressed of the earth are owed or trying to play on guilt complexes, as did Mr. M'Bow. Even on emotive subjects like human rights, his approach remains pragmatic: "The first important human right is education. It is through education that you can exercise the other human rights. Education is the absolute priority."

He speaks favorably of a role for the private sector in development projects in the Third World. After Washington, he goes to Los Angeles to meet with the entrepreneurs and industrialists whom he hopes to enlist in his effort to make people understand "that cultural preservation does not simply mean the protection of some monuments, but also of our environment, even of our genetic endowment.

"The hardest thing is to reach to the desk of the decision makers. It is nice to have meetings and reports, but the time comes when you must ask what impact you are having. That time has come for UNESCO."

That time, and Mr. Mayor's leadership, were forced on UNESCO's non-Western majority because the United States and Great Britain walked out of a rotting organization when they should have. Washington and London should show the same courage, and wisdom, by walking back in when they should.

The Washington Post.

The World Needs Help — Now

TODAY'S environmental problems are closely interlinked, planetary in scale and deadly serious. They cannot be addressed issue-by-issue or by one nation or even by a small group of nations acting alone. They will not yield to modest commitments of resources in the face of a doubling of world population and a quintupling of world economic activity in the lifetimes of today's children. The world's environment is in trouble.

We need, above all, a slowing down of the global warming brought on by the greenhouse effect. To be successful, we will need a series of international conventions that not only respond to the complexity of that issue but that provide complementary solutions to other environmental problems.

We need to secure swift international approval of the ozone-layer protection protocol signed in Montreal last year, and to have the nations of the world come back to negotiate a complete, swift phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. We need an overall global climate-protection convention — a prime goal of which should be to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions through greatly improved energy efficiency and other measures.

We need an international agreement to protect the world's tropical forests and to reforest the spreading wasteland areas in many developing countries. Relief for Third World countries from the stifling burden of international debt will be required for progress on this front.

We need an environmental conference of world leaders to put the world on the road to a new system of international responsibility. The 1990s are all the time we have left to prepare what can be our most important gift to the new century.

— James Gustave Speth, president of the World Resources Institute, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

Kohl's Right In Resisting New Missiles

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — President George Bush hardly needs to launch his European diplomacy with a crisis with West Germany. Yet that's what the administration is courting with its demand that Bonn commit itself now to modernizing short-range nuclear forces.

In Europe, Secretary of State James Baker continued to press Chancellor Helmut Kohl to decide by May whether to accept deployment in the mid-1990s of new short-range nuclear missiles with a range of about 485 kilometers. They would replace 88 aging Lance missiles, which have a range of about 130 kilometers.

Short-range nuclear missiles became important following the 1987 treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces, which mandated the destruction of all missiles with a range of 500 to 5,500 kilometers. The Lance now symbolizes the continued U.S. commitment to use nuclear weapons on Western Europe's behalf.

Last March, allied leaders agreed to an "appropriate mix of adequate and effective nuclear and conventional forces which will continue to be kept up-to-date where necessary." Just before Mr. Baker arrived in Europe, however, Mr. Kohl called for delaying a decision on modernization until 1991 or 1992 — after next year's elections for the Bundestag. From every angle, Mr. Kohl is correct.

In strategic theory, short-range nuclear missiles make nuclear deterrence more credible by adding another rung to the ladder of escalation. If the West's conventional forces could not halt a Warsaw Pact assault, the Lance could be fired as a signal to Moscow about the grave risks of continued aggression.

In principle, that is sound. But the limited range of the Lance and its successor means that they would likely explode on German soil, either East or West. Thus, the West Germans believe they would be subjected to risks not shared by other allies. This is politically unacceptable to them, and it is surprising that Mr. Kohl did not balk earlier.

Pressure on West Germany also puts strategic nuclear logic ahead of policy sense. The principle purpose of the Lance missile is not to make deterrence more credible but to reassure European allies of America's nuclear commitment. This confidence was shaken when President Ronald Reagan offered at the Reykjavik summit meeting to trade away all ballistic missiles. It was further weakened by the INF treaty.

If the object of modernizing short-range nuclear forces is to reassure the allies, they and not the United States should be pressing for it. In fact, Britain and France do want modernization, both to underscore U.S. reliability and to keep Bonn within the Western security structure. Thus, London and Paris should take the lead in the Lance matter, while Washington waits to respond to a united European position.

Chancellor Kohl is also right that there is no need to make a judgment. It is absurd to claim that the Lance will become "obsolete" precisely in 1995. Nor is it sensible to argue that Congress should spend a few million dollars to develop a successor only after the allies agree to deploy it. Washington spent billions on INF missiles that served their political purpose but are now being scrapped.

Most important, the Kohl government is stating a fact of European political life. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, is conducting a sophisticated peace offensive, which includes talk of unilateral cuts in both conventional forces and short-range nuclear weapons. The Bush administration cannot compete if its opening shot — so far its only shot — is to insist on new nuclear deployments.

To preserve Western security strategy, the Soviets must be forestalled from excluding all U.S. nuclear weapons from the continent and from making this an issue for East-West negotiations. In time, without rapid progress to transform European security, there will be value in deploying an appropriate successor to Lance, such as a medium-range bomber based in several countries.

But to succeed, the Bush administration must begin to assert wise priorities in the alliance. It must lead the West in a review of allied purpose, to show its dedication to arms control and to match Mr. Gorbachev's diplomatic offensive. After that is the time to talk about modernization.

The writer is director of European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Belgians Buy Isle

BERLIN — The *Berliner Tageblatt* announces that the Island of Herm, near Jersey, has been purchased, not by a German company, but by a Belgian — M. Hameuse-Oppenheim. The price paid was 20,000 fr. The belief that the island was intended for a basis of German naval operations against England or France in case of war is consequently groundless.

1914: Villa Orders Death

EL PASO — News has been received here that Mr. W.S. Benton, a Scotsman and a wealthy ranchowner in Mexico, has been shot by order of General Pancho Villa, the chief of the Mexican rebels. According to news brought to Mrs. Benton, who is in El Paso, by Mr. Edwards, the United States Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mr. Benton was court-martialled and found guilty of complicity in a plot against General Villa's life. General Villa has refused to deliver Mr. Benton's body to Mr. Edwards, but has promised that the dead man's grave shall be suitably marked. No single incident in the Mexican revolution has so stirred the indignation of all classes here. Meanwhile, it is reported from New York that General Villa himself shot Mr. Benton, who held up Villa at the point of his gun, ordering him to prevent the rebels damaging his mine.

1939: Post-Coup Jubilee

LIMA — The Peruvian capital returned to its gay celebration of the pre-Lenten carnival today [Feb. 20] after a day-long coup d'etat collapsed with the killing of Antonio Rodriguez, Minister of the Interior and chief of the Fascist-like Union Revolucionaria party. Five other men were killed, including a police officer, two civil guards and a Japanese bystander, and at least nine were wounded. Hundreds of Union Revolucionaria members are being detained in the Panoptico Prison.

OPINION

The Panicked Book Chains: Bigger Hasn't Been Better

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A couple of years ago, the publisher of a novel of mine had a good idea to promote sales. She took me up to Stamford, Connecticut, to meet the most powerful man in American letters today: Harry Hoffman, boss of Waldenbooks, the chain of 1,200 bookstores that has brought modern merchandising techniques to the archaic book business.

This was one impressive and likable guy. Harry listened carefully to our pitch, made some shrewd suggestions about publicity and arranged for me to speak to a gathering of his store managers, which would create some point-of-sale enthusiasm just before publication date.

I had seen the future of book-selling, and it worked. No more of this hokeypokey distribution through jobbers and slow mails to mom-and-pop bookstores, which usually reorder too late to meet demand. At last the marketing of books had entered the modern era, with computerized inventories and co-op advertising and sexy display "dumps."

Such efficient marketing would not only boost the sales of my book, I reasoned, but would create a bigger pie for the whole range of American literature.

Only one person in four who now shops at Waldenbooks buys a book (the three others are waiting for a spouse to try on shoes or whatnot elsewhere in the shopping mall), and if Mr. Hoffman and his chain store competitors could raise that rate to one in two, all book sales in America would soar.

But I forgot one thing: The ability to distribute books on a vast basis includes control of the decision not to distribute. A system that centralizes creates the power to suppress.

Last week Ayatollah Khomeini decided that a book written by a British citizen, Salman Rushdie, was "satanic" as advertised, and ordered the murder of the author. The government of Iran put a price on Mr. Rushdie's head. Moslem-influenced nations, which apparently include Brian Mulroney's Canada, stopped the sale of the book. Britain objected to this censorship by terrorism, but Margaret Thatcher had thrown away her moral standing with her recent suppression of a spy book.

It can't happen here, Americans thought. We regularly denounce books, plays and films that offend religious sensibilities, often with great self-righteous fervor, but suppression is not an option.

The day of Savonarola's bonfire of the vanities in Renaissance Florence is four centuries past; the astronomer Galileo's abject recantation of reality before the Inquisition is remembered with shame; and our prudish barrier to James Joyce's "Ulysses" in this century is lumped in with that repressive past.

Then it happened here and now, led by — of all people — my erstwhile hero, Harry Hoffman. Panicked at the possibility of terrorism at a bookstore, Waldenbooks announced its refusal to sell "The Satanic Verses."

Its competing chains, B. Dalton and Barnes & Noble, cravenly followed suit.

At a stroke, one-third of the bookstores in the United States went into the selective book-suppression business.

Leaders of the nation's chain gangs said in effect: "Sorry, First Amendment, and sorry, potential buyers of controversial literature, but our first responsibility is the safety of our employees. This book has been declared dangerous; danger is bad for employee relations; if you want it, try some independent owner who will take his own chances."

Their position is not crazy. I went into a regional chain not participating in the suppression to buy the Rushdie book (it was sold out) this weekend and the woman at the counter grumbled, "Our boss doesn't care what happens to us."

That sales clerk, whose fear a silent President Bush did nothing to assuage, belongs at some other checkout counter.

The book business, like the entire industry of the mind, has responsibilities and protections that go beyond the selling of oat bran and face cream. Even for ever-merging Big Publishing, below the bottom line is another line marked "freedom."

What can book buyers and authors do to prevent these cave-ins to terrorist (or pressure group, or government) threats, short of organizing a consumer boycott of K mart, the corporate parent of Waldenbooks?

Patronize your local independent bookseller. It's like supporting your local sheriff; it may cost a little more than relying on the FBI, but you get protection in your own neighborhood.

In unity there may be distributive strength, but only in diversity can we find intellectual safety. To resist conformity, do all the browsing you like at the chain bookstores in the malls, but become a regular customer at your independent bookseller.

The New York Times.

Unleash That Lion

THE BRITISH lion has not roared, it has meowed. The mumblings of Foreign Office spokesmen, the back and forth of diplomats, the expressions of protest and references to the UN charter simply will not do. Britain is dealing with a religious fanatic who must be made to understand that there is a price to be paid for threatening the life of an Englishman. We cannot expect Ayatollah Khomeini to appreciate the importance we place on human life and intellectual freedom, but we can expect him to understand fear. If he hits, he will be hit back. Tell him that, Maggie. It just might be your finest hour.

— Richard Cohen, The Washington Post.

This Threat Is Not Unusual, or Especially Islamic

By Christopher Hitchens

WASHINGTON — In a few days, I was to have introduced Salman Rushdie to an audience in Berkeley, California. Here is what I would have said:

Salman Rushdie is a composer of fiction, immensely various and intelligent fiction, and is devoted principally to the art and subtlety of the imagination and the written word. He knows, as any writer must know, of the law of unintended consequences.

Neither Shelley nor Spinoza nor Galileo desired a confrontation with the monolithic monotheists of their times when they composed, respectively, poetics, philosophy and scientific inquiry. But there are always secular authorities, masquerading as divine, who already know that they are right and who are deaf to the necessity of skepticism. Thanks to them, we will never know what was in the great library at Alexandria.

By issuing incitements to murder, and by reinforcing these incitements with bounty prices, the obscurantist forces have shown that they are as serious as they ever were. They have invigorated the stale phrases with which we defend free expression in easy times: It is a matter of life and death; we are in deadly earnest about it. At least it would be nice to think so.

Yet where are the voices of the bishops and rabbis and imams, denouncing the exploitation of piety for the ends of suppression, murder and torture? If you think I exaggerate, imagine how you would feel if you heard your death called for on the radio, and had to wonder about yourself and your family for the rest of your life.

I understand that petition-gatherers have had some difficulty in rounding up the literary lions. (Contrast this reticence with the courage of Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian Nobel laureate, who roundly charged Ayatollah Khomeini with "intellectual terrorism.")

I noticed that the normally vociferous "anti-terrorist" lobby is unusually cautious in its choice of terms and that spokesmen for the godly are uncharacteristically silent. It seems many respectable people are prepared to be more critical of a novel than they are about a murder threat issued so boldly by a man with state power.

In the responses of a liberal society to this direct affront, there has been altogether too much about the offended susceptibilities of the religious and altogether too little about the absolute right of free expression and free inquiry. One can and must be "absolute" about these. Unlike other absolutisms, they guarantee rather than abridge the rights of all — ayatollahs included — to be heard and debated. Salman Rushdie, it ought to be remembered, has been an energetic defender of the rights of Asian and Moslem minorities in a nominally Christian England.

The struggle for a free intelligence has always been a struggle between the ironic and the literal mind. It comes easily to the relaxed child of the Enlightenment to say that everything should be sayable; that every book should be available. Yet every generation or so, we are reminded that more than a vague permissiveness is at stake.

Those who would legislate our thoughts are impervious to the ridicule they attract for their frenzy to ban a book they have not read. For them, the point is that nobody should read "unclean" prose or poetry or philosophy. The processes of reason, the wit of Voltaire about the distinction between disagreement and suppression, are a kind of baffling non sequitur to such minds.

Those distinctions took a good deal of time to evolve and are as fragile as they are precious. Salman Rushdie did not seek this confrontation, but to his credit he knows it when he sees it. It is the eternal attempt to veto by the dogmatic and fanatical the curious, the inquisitive and the experimental. There is nothing exotic or outlandish about it, nothing especially Islamic.

Alan Berg was murdered in cold blood in Colorado by Nazi Christians for failing to shut up, and in this very decade in America there are book burners ready to muster if baptized by the relevant scriptural authority. Worse, there are people ready to temporize: If only the case were clearer; if only the book were better (or less ambiguous, or more so); if only religion were not so awkwardly involved; if only it were the perfect civil liberty issue.

You can usually tell the important subject and the essential offer by precisely this inconvenient quality, which separates the sunshine soldiers and the summer patriots. In the spirit of Tom Paine, one should repudiate not just the ayatollah but also the pathetic euphemisms about religious sensitivity that are put forward by those who know better — and who know better because of the long battle for free speech that should have prepared us for this one.

The writer is the author of "Prepared For The Worst," a book of essays. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Rationalist Islam: History's Intellectual Flower Could Bloom Again

By Charles Paul Freund

WASHINGTON — If you think the Salman Rushdie episode is bizarre, try it played backward, with liberal heretics using the power of an Islamic state to hunt down and kill fundamentalists. It happened, more or less.

A thousand years ago, the Islamic world was ruled from Baghdad by a line of caliphs known as the Abbasids, among the most esteemed of Islamic dynasties. One of them was a half Arab, half Persian caliph named al-Mamoun, who, among his many accomplishments, actively encouraged and underwrote the advancement of Islamic science and letters throughout his caliphate. At the time that most of Christian Europe seemed hopelessly ignorant and barbaric, the Islamic world was flourishing intellectually.

Al-Mamoun possessed an inquiring intellect, and among his many interests were the sacred tenets of his own faith. He enjoyed calling learned men of Islam to his palace to discuss the Koran, and he came to some interesting conclusions.

According to the British Arabist Anthony Nutting, al-Mamoun decided that, "contrary to all traditional teaching, the Koran was created by God's messengers on earth." In other words, Mohammed, though he may have been inspired by God, made up the Koran as he went along. What is more, al-Mamoun decided God had given man a free will, and man should therefore act accordingly, and do as he liked. He also concluded that there was nothing immutable about the world, that everything could change, even the Koran.

More fundamental Islamic heresies than these would be hard to imagine, and the result was that al-Mamoun's more orthodox subjects rioted against him. His response was to threaten his fundamentalist opponents with a variety of punishments, including death.

Salman Rushdie, though he is no al-Mamoun, didn't invent all the heresies that have gotten him and his novel, "The Satanic Verses," into such trouble. The heresy for which he is regularly cited is his description of how the Koran came into being. Mr. Rushdie suggests that it was written on earth, that Mohammed made it up, and this obviously does have Islamic precedents.

That a Moslem intellectual living in the West should address Islam in this way, and at this time, may indicate the imminent return of rationalistic heresies to Islam. That orthodox Islam should react as it has indicates the seriousness with which it would take such a development.

Islam, in the course of its 13 centuries, has developed a rich intellectual tradition, with many of its basic tenets open to disputation. The historian Sayyed Hosein Nasr writes that Islamic theological controversy was rooted from the beginning in "questions of free will and predestination, the created or uncreated nature of the Koran."

At different times different schools of theological thought gained ascendence. At the time of al-Mamoun, for example, the most powerful Islamic theological school argued that God was best understood as a philosophical abstraction. This school remained influential, according to Mr. Nasr, for 500 years.

The rationalistic side of Islam began to fade out of the picture in the 12th century under attacks from a variety of quarters, including Sufism. Critics argued that reason alone could never apprehend the whole truth. For that, revelation was necessary. The rationalists attempted a debate, but they lost. The Islamic world changed.

A number of Western writers have argued that Mr. Rushdie was foolhardy and should have known better than to write about Islam as he did. But if the implication of such criticism is that Mr. Rushdie's intellectual assault on contemporary Islam comes entirely from his Western experience, then that criticism may not be well founded. Mr. Rushdie, whose Cambridge degree is in Islamic history, has at least a historical claim on a piece of Islamic tradition.

If one grants Mr. Rushdie and his criticism status within an Islamic tradition, it is possible to see him as the first significant — or at least the loudest — voice of this sort to emerge from the Islamic community in a very long time. The fact that he himself makes no religious claims and is anything but a religious figure is beside the point. What is important is his heretical novel; it speaks for any nascent rationalist tendencies in the Islamic community.

It would make good historical sense if a rationalist Islam were beginning to re-emerge. The reasons are the same ones that shaped Islamic rationalism when the faith began: When Islam's powerful armies conquered a series of peoples from Egypt to Spain 1,300 years ago, learned Moslems discovered how interesting those peoples and cultures were. That contact affected their thinking about their own faith, and ultimately influenced the shape and direction of Islam itself.

Several hundred years later, the Islamic world turned inward. Between its withdrawal from Spain and the landing of Napoleon in Egypt, there was little cultural contact between it and the West. Even after Napoleon, it was the West that was the interloper in the Moslem world; the Moslem reflex was to seek self-protection from cultural and spiritual contamination.

Today, unprecedented numbers of immigrant Moslem communities exist among rationalist Westerners. The urge to assimilate culturally within a few generations will be powerful, as will the urge to find some accommodation to surrounding Western values. If hybrid forms of Islam emerge, it shouldn't surprise anybody. The role of a Salman Rushdie in such a process should be self-evident; it is certainly evident to his fundamentalist Moslem critics.

The important question for Mr. Rushdie is whether it is as evident to his potential allies: those Moslems, in the Moslem world or the West, who have developed an outlook — rationalist, assimilationist, rejectionist — in some way similar to his.

The first time around for rationalistic Islam coincided with one of history's most extraordinary golden ages. Moslems from Baghdad to Córdoba developed mixed communities far more tolerant and advanced than most in Christian Europe. They were responsible for important achievements in architecture, medicine, mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, astronomy and more. They helped develop the idea of the university, and built great libraries. They helped prepare Europe for the Renaissance — and then changed their minds about their relationship to the world, and turned their backs on many of their achievements.

Now comes the Rushdie affair, which, even as it assaults this citadel of orthodoxy, suggests that the terms of discussion within Islam might be changing. Quite apart from the political overtones and the ugly threats of this confrontation, given the vast size of the Moslem community — soon to be 25 percent of the world's population — and its recent re-emergence as a political force, that is worth paying attention to.

As al-Mamoun said, nothing is immutable.

The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

The Associated Press

Nguyen Co Thach, left, the Vietnamese foreign minister, and Siddhi Savetsila, the Thai foreign minister, chatting at a dinner party in Jakarta, where talks are taking place on Cambodia.

Hanoi Presses for Cambodia Accord

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — In a second day of talks on Monday, Vietnam and its allied government in Phnom Penh continued their effort for a partial agreement on the external aspects of a Cambodian settlement.

But the guerrilla coalition continued to predict failure, suggesting that no solution was likely until after a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in mid-May.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, who is chairman of the meeting, talked privately in separate sessions with the Cambodian factions and the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

A planned full session was canceled, as was the daily press briefing and a news conference called by the prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, Hun Sen.

Mr. Alatas spent the day discussing his draft of a proposed settlement, which includes a timetable for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a format for an international peacekeeping body to monitor the agreement and a series of ideas on the shape of a transitional, power-sharing government in Cambodia to oversee elections.

But officials of all the Cambodian factions, in separate interviews, said little common ground was evident, especially on the internal aspects of the problem.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh are pushing a partial solution that would allow Vietnamese troops to withdraw by the end of September under international auspices so long as foreign military aid to the guerrillas ended.

But the rebel coalition, which includes the followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer People's Liberation Front of Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge, says it will reject anything but a comprehensive solution that includes a power-sharing government and the dismantling of Mr. Hun Sen's administration.

SECURITY: *A Crackdown on Dissidents in Tokyo*

(Continued from page 1)

wholesale fish dealers at the Tsukiji market in Tokyo are scrambling to figure out how they will deliver fresh fish once the ban on domestic cargo shipments begins at Tokyo's two airports early this week.

"I've never seen anything like it since the occupation," a member of Japan's Diet, or parliament, said while he watched from his office window as helicopters buzzed around the Diet building.

The last time the Japanese police tried security even approaching this scale was during the 1986 economic summit meeting. And embarrassing memories of that event are feeding their discomfort.

It was during that meeting that someone fired homemade rockets at a palace residence where the Western leaders were being welcomed. The police investigated leftist groups but never captured any suspects. The rockets flew over their target and landed harmlessly, but the incident humiliated security officials.

The anxieties have been heightened in recent weeks.

A member of the Revolutionary Labor Cooperative Front, one of the groups that most worries the police, was arrested recently, and the police say they found him carrying designs for a mortar shell.

The group also took responsibility for a bomb that blew the front door off the Togo Shrine, which is dedicated to the Japanese admiral who was the hero the Russian-Japanese war and later a mentor to Hirohito.

"All these ultra-leftist parties have announced that on Feb. 24 they will try to eliminate the emperor system," a police official said. "They will use the funeral as their opportunity."

Opposition to the imperial system comes in many varieties.

Some opponents have been linked to terrorist organizations, including the Red Army, a loose group of now somewhat middle-aged radicals based in the Middle East. But most seem more like Mr. Mitsu, a student at Waseda University who wears longish hair and black T-shirts and who frequently protests nuclear power and the treatment of minority groups in Japan.

More often than not, groups like Mr. Mitsu's, which is called Autumn Storm, mix their chants with rock music and are studiously ignored by most passers-by and the Japanese news press.

But almost as soon as Emperor Hirohito fell sick last September, prompting a new round of protests against his 62-year-long reign, the police began taking a harder line.

At many protests, riot policemen began to outnumber demonstrators by more than 2 to 1. Arrests became more frequent; they have totaled 68 since Hirohito's death, most for minor infractions.

Yoshiaki Takahashi, 25, a part-time worker at a design company, was arrested and detained more than a week when he hung a sign, proclaiming "*Sayonara* Hirohito," from an overhead walkway. While he was in jail, he said, the police visited his employer, and he soon lost his job.

So Mr. Mitsu and Mr. Takahashi were hardly surprised on Jan. 8, the day after Hirohito's death, when the police did not sit by idly as they began chants like: "We are going to end the emperor system!"

After one warning to disperse, the men in the long tan raincoats rushed from the crowd and began the arrests.

Protesters and civil libertarians say that such tactics are part of a thinly disguished effort to dissuade leftist groups from protesting on the day of the funeral.

FUNERAL: *Bush's Full Agenda*

(Continued from page 1)

tives, Japanese officials say, despite bitter protests from World War II veterans in some countries.

Still, some of Japan's World War II adversaries, including South Korea, China, the Netherlands and Australia, will not send their top leaders to the funeral.

The Japanese see Mr. Bush's decision as a signal that the new administration values and treats seriously its relationship with Japan despite economic tensions. Mr. Bush's gesture was warmly received by the government and the press.

That goodwill may come in handy as the two allies grope for a relationship reflecting Japan's new economic power. Japan's trade surplus with the United States has eased only marginally, giving rise to increasing anger and protectionist sentiment in Congress.

At the same time, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, weakened by a stock scandal and an unpopular tax program, may be in a worsening position to respond to U.S. pressure for measures to open Japanese markets.

Many Japanese officials say that Japan has done its share to solve the trade imbalance, and that the United States should now reduce its budget deficit and make its industry more competitive.

U.S. and Japanese officials said that Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. Takeshita was unlikely to be more than a courtesy call.

Mr. Bush is also expected to call on the new emperor, Akihito, on Saturday before leaving for China.

While both sides are likely to avoid any serious negotiations, it is possible that they will talk about divisive issues between the two countries, including the proposed FSX fighter plane.

The two nations agreed to co-produce the advanced aircraft but some U.S. lawmakers are complaining that the deal would benefit Japan at the expense of American industry. Some argue that the agreement should be broken or amended.

The South Koreans strongly lobbied for Mr. Bush to include Seoul on his itinerary and had hoped that he would spend more than just five hours in their country.

South Korean officials are relieved that he is at least stopping there. They are playing up the visit as a sign of the strong U.S. military commitment to South Korea and of South Korea's increased importance in world political affairs.

Funeral Prompts Rounds of Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet with the heads of state and governments from 40 countries before and after the state funeral on Friday for Emperor Hirohito, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Takeshita is to hold talks with President George Bush on Thursday and President François Mitterrand of France on Saturday.

Other leaders he will meet include Presidents Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, José Sarney of Brazil, Suharto of Indonesia and Chaim Herzog of Israel, King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Ministers Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. Leaders from more than 150 countries are scheduling meetings with each other while in Tokyo.

CHINA: *Beijing Prepares to Renew Acquaintance With 'an Old Friend'*

(Continued from page 1)

the newness of the Bush administration, the visit is expected to be heavy on symbolism but short on substance.

Mr. Bush will make his visit only three months before President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union is scheduled to arrive for the first Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in 30 years. Thus, Mr. Bush's trip should help to emphasize U.S. links with China at a time when Mr. Gorbachev's overtures raise questions about China's future direction.

West European diplomats said that the danger for Mr. Bush was that he might convey the impression that he can deliver more than President Ronald Reagan did on issues now contested between the two countries.

Some Chinese, for example, hope that Mr. Bush will prove easier to deal with on the Taiwan issue than Mr. Reagan. In the Chinese view, old friends have obligations.

The Chinese have declared repeatedly that the United States could do more to promote reconciliation between China and Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a runaway province. The United States has refused to get involved, and Mr. Bush is expected to adhere to that line.

Analysts said the Chinese may believe they have slightly more leverage over the United States now that their relations with the Soviets are improving.

The United States has assumed a relaxed attitude toward the improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations, because American ties with China are now extensive and China tends to look to the West for trade and technology.

But some diplomats said Mr. Bush should guard against complacency.

"The United States is in a more difficult position than it was in before," a Western European diplomat said, indicating that the United States could no longer count on China's perception of an immediate threat from the Soviet Union to compel the Chinese to strengthen ties with Washington.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Armani: A Master of the Fashion Understatement

International Herald Tribune

SUZY MENKES

LONDON — A cloud passed over Giorgio Armani's sky blue eyes.

"The boys need a suntan," he said. "I should have sent them to the Caribbean."

It is hard, when you have supervised every detail of your new two-floor London store, to find that the pallor of the waiters does not enhance their specially designed tunics and pleat-front pants. These pale-faced lads in Emporio Armani Express café might not be quite right for serving up the carpaccio, rucola and barley broth (as eaten by Julius Caesar's Roman legions). But design-conscious young working men, in their early 20s, slim of hips and pocketbook, are the target Armani customers.

Giorgio Armani is aiming to expand the Design Decade into the 1990s. His new Emporio Armani stores, opened in London and Düsseldorf last week, and then around the globe, offer designer fashion at affordable prices. The airy blonde-wood-and-glass café in London is a first fruit of Florence's historic Café Strozzi, which Armani has taken over and will re-open as Café Doney in April along with a Florentine Emporio next door. The Armani eatery is also a signal that the Emporio store is more than a shop: part of a design-aware lifestyle for a new generation.

Emporio Armani was set up in 1981 and is now colonizing Britain (where 10 stores will open across the country), Spain, Switzerland and West Germany. The United States, which currently accounts for 30 percent of Armani's worldwide sales, is the next target area, with Emporio Armani opening in Manhattan at Fifth Avenue and 17th Street on March 14.

One hundred boutiques are planned to cover Europe and the United States by 1990. In Japan, 75 Emporio Armani shops, including the flagship stores in Tokyo and Osaka, are planned over the next five years, in a joint venture with Armani, Raika Co. Ltd. and C. Itoh & Co. Ltd.

Behind the expansion of Emporio (which grossed 122 billion lire, or $90 million, in 1987) is the philosophy that, while the top echelon of a designer's creation must necessarily be exclusive and elitist, the same principles of design should be more widely available. For Armani himself, this is a tenet of faith, as well as business.

"Young people mustn't be asked to spend too much money," he says. "A good product is in its design and in its quality. I make the difference clear between my own fashion show and the Emporio by the kind of models I choose and their makeup. But you can also feel the difference in the fabrics."

Giorgio Armani has the dubious distinction of being a cult hero among Britain's football hooligans and street gangs, who show their status by sporting Armani's signature eagle. Don Johnson in "Miami Vice" also gives Armani's unstructured tailoring a razor-sharp edge.

This is not the image that you get when you enter the new store in London's Knightsbridge. A mosaic of light wood and ash gray, highlighted with a flash of blue on ceiling pipe work, make a deliberately neutral background for the casual, pared-down and impeccably tasteful clothes. Only a bold wooden sculpture of a bra and pants (denoting the lingerie department and one of a series of carved art works by Venetian sculptor Livio de Marchi) strikes a frisson of shock.

On the entrance floor are shirts, a range of blue jeans and small versions of Armani sportswear for the *bambinos*. Up the grainy staircase, each step an interlocking puzzle of wood, are men's ties, lined up in battalions of paisley, modernist and futurist patterns; men's jackets; women's clothes; the café.

The effect is fresh, modern, young and with only the faintest whiff of nostalgia in the funky panama hats and the sturdy travel bags.

"Retro is dangerous," says Armani. "It is easy to look back at the 1930s, but difficult to be modern and wearable. We have to find a modernism that suits the way people live."

Armani himself lives a grand but secluded life since the death of his partner Sergio Galeotti, who is credited with understanding and marketing the Armani concept of classic modernity. Beige and dove gray screens hide the dusky frescoes and rococo decorations built into Armani's historic palazzo in Milan, where the collections are shown in a modern theater or in the courtyard tented over in clinical white drapes. The 54-year-old designer trained at medical school before starting his fashion career with the Italian store La Rinascente, and then learning his tailoring with Nino Cerruti.

It is easy to imagine Dr. Armani in a white surgeon's coat, taking a scalpel to cloth, and wielding a knife to remove any sign of fancy decoration or excess on a curving steel gray jacket. He is primarily a tailor, and his strength as a designer is in the modernity of that tailoring, its incredible lightness, its range of fabrics, its tweaks of change, rather than lurches from one style to another.

Gabriella Forte, Giorgio Armani's right-hand aide, mimics the maestro's joy at touching, stroking and feeling newly arrived fabrics — and his discomfiture at having to work at turning such pure perfection into actual clothes.

"I don't like working on the models, it's anguish," says Armani. "I always start with the fabric, never with a drawing. I don't like inventing things. If I do start with an idea, it is that things shouldn't change too much — just the shoulders a little rounder or the lapels a little longer."

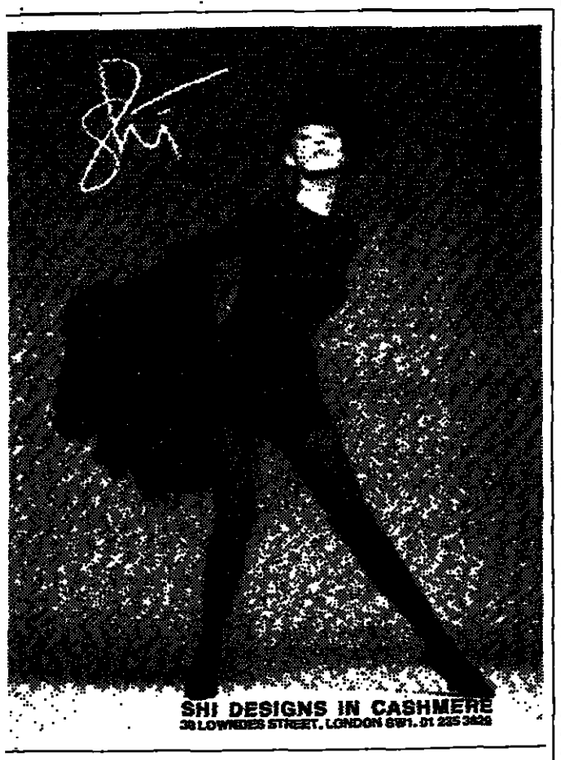
It is anguish indeed to describe an Armani collection, for there is no news, no bouffant shape or striking new cut. Instead, the styles seem to flow like water, as one jacket moves more closely to the body, another away from it; the skirts fall in folds or are caught to one side; the pants — many of them — are all slightly different in color, texture or shape. Those colors are watery too: ditch-water gray pants with a silk blouse the shade of clear spring water, with knitwear in *sea blues and* pale aquamarine. The changes from one season to another are so subtle that it would be as hard to say where a stream broadens to a river as to pinpoint when Armani's line moved from androgynous angular tailoring to a rounded feminine silhouette. He himself insists that the fabric — often as many as 200 in each collection — is the key.

Awards have been heaped on this master of the fashion understatement: gold medals and "Golden Eye" awards in Milan; international recognition from Nieman Marcus, from the Council of Fashion Designers of America; the 1988 Christobal Balenciaga award in Madrid. The Armani menswear, which is perhaps the designer's *strongest suit*, has been rewarded by a string of five Cutty Sark awards and a Lifetime Achievement Award in Menswear from the Council of Fashion Designers of America in 1988.

The Giorgio Armani label collection, with its own stores, is the lodestar of the line. A new Armani store to complement Emporio opens in London's Sloane Street in March and a flagship West Coast store opened on Rodeo Drive last fall.

All the shops under both labels are directed by Armani himself, to give a distinct identity. Thus the London Emporio, which is under license to Orbet Ltd. (a member of the Kuo international group of companies) whose owner Christina Ong has two Armani stores in Singapore, has been designed by architect Giancarlo Ortelli, who is also working on the Florence and New York projects. The New York Emporio is unique in that it is owned by Armani.

It is the sense of unity, the harmony of design direction, its unequivocal message and crystal clear corporate identity that lies at the heart of Giorgio Armani's success. He is a man who cares passionately about design. Which is why he paused in his London café with a forkful of rucola in the air — and apologized that his specially designed cutlery was yet to arrive.



Carved-wood jacket by Livio de Marchi decorates London store.

A hands-on designer: Armani checking window display.

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Tarlazzi May Succeed Laroche

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Angelo Tarlazzi, a 45-year-old Italian-born designer, will take over the artistic direction of the couture house of Guy Laroche, who died on Friday after a long battle with cancer. An announcement of Tarlazzi's appointment is expected imminently.

A spokesman for Tarlazzi on Monday would not confirm or deny Tarlazzi's appointment, but stated that the designer is linked with the Laroche house. Tarlazzi, whose own fashion house was set up in Paris in 1977, will have his lower-price line, Tarlazzi 2, distributed by the Laroche company for autumn-/winter 1990. The new Tarlazzi collection is slated for March 17 during the Paris ready-to-wear shows. The Laroche line, on which the 66-year-old couturier had been working to his courageous end, will be shown on March 21.

Tarlazzi was trained in Rome in the high-fashion house of Princess Caracciolo, known as Carosa, where he stayed for five years. He came to Paris in 1966 to work with Michel Goma at the house of Jean Patou — forcing ground for many of France's *couturiers, including Karl Lager*feld and Christian Lacroix. Apart from a break in New York and Italy, Tarlazzi was with Patou until 1977, when he set up his own company, which has recently added a menswear line.

Tarlazzi's feminine clothes in fluttering silks should fit seamlessly into the tradition of Laroche, who launched his graceful womanly style in the 1950s and always aimed to flatter.

Angelo Tarlazzi
AFP

Tarlazzi's first collection for Laroche is likely to be the haute couture for autumn/winter to be shown in Paris in July. The arrival of yet another new generation designer should give a further shot of adrenaline to the frisky French couture.

□

Romeo Gigli has pulled out of Milan's fashion week and will show his new collection in Paris on March 18. The announcement has sent shock waves through Italian fashion, already demoralized by the defection of Valentino's Alta Moda from Rome to Paris, and criticism that Milan ready-to-wear has lost its cutting edge.

Gigli, whose delicate, understated clothes, so different from the sophisticated and predatory Italian style, is the leader of Milan's new wave. He has an international reputation with 40 retail outlets in the United States stocking his designs. A "Romeo" fragrance, introduced in Italy in January, will be launched worldwide in the fall.

The Gigli clothes are made in Italy by Zamasport, with the tailoring house of Ermenegildo Zegna manufacturing the men's line. The two lines are licensed in Japan with Takashimaya.

□

Christian Lacroix, France's fashion toreador, is to take on the opera "Carmen." The designer, who has made corrida colors and flamenco flounces his fashion trademarks, is to dress Grace Bumbry as Carmen and to design the costumes and sets for "Carmen," to be directed by Antoine Bourseiller in the amphitheater of Nîmes in July. The announcement was made on Monday by Jean Bousquet, the mayor of Nîmes.

— SUZY MENKES

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Soviet Group Back on Toes In U.S. Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — A dance troupe from the Soviet Union is back on tour after being stranded here for two weeks when its financial backing fell apart.

The 59 members of the Donetsk State Opera and Ballet Theatre set out by bus Saturday for a Sunday performance in North Branch, New Jersey, ending an unexpected two-week stay at the Belvedere Hotel here.

The hotel's front desk manager, Donald Steurnagle, 31, had tears in his eyes when he embraced each of the departing Ukrainian performers.

"I've been in the hotel business 10 years, and I've never been involved personally with guests before," Steurnagle said after they left. "They were such good people. They brought me gifts all the time. I will miss them."

The ballet troupe had planned a 15-city U.S. tour that started in Baltimore.

But when the Soviet Union refused to grant exit visas to three well-known dancers so they could join the company for its American debut, investors in the United States and Mexico withheld $200,000 in financial support, saying the three stars had been promised.

That left the troupe of young, relatively unknown dancers in the lurch and cast into doubt the future of their tour to such cities as Detroit and Chicago.

While U.S. benefactors scrambled to find backing for a new tour, contributors donated food, liquor and money. The U.S. Information Agency helped to arrange a trip to the White House.

Finally, last weekend, a New York concert management firm, ICM Artists, and the Howard Gilman Foundation in New York announced the booking in New Jersey, plus seven performances at New York's City Center, to be followed by seven more performances in Washington. Other cities have been added.

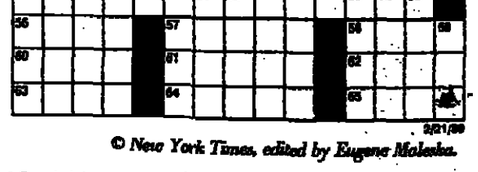
Mikhail Baryshnikov, artistic director of the American Ballet Theatre and a director of the Gilman foundation, and who lived in Gilman's home after defecting from the Soviet Union in the 1970s, offered scenery, costumes and rehearsal space.

Vladimir Shukmeikim, the troupe's artistic director, said the dancers had dreaded returning to the Soviet Union under a cloud of apparent artistic failure.

"I think this situation was so unusual, and it would have been difficult to explain that it was not our fault but the impresarios who signed the contract," he said.

ACROSS
1 Kind of saxophone
5 "—— Me," 1931 song
10 Rodent resembling a guinea pig
14 Whisky —— (bar drink)
15 Jeweler's magnifying lens
16 Novelist Wister
17 Sharpen
18 Simple organism
19 Slender and tall
20 The best
23 Dos Passos trilogy
24 Movements of sonatas
25 The best
31 Cut short a space trip
32 Streisand vehicle
33 L.A. athlete
36 Bucky of baseball
37 Avert
39 Food fish
40 Culbertson
41 Canine name meaning "I am faithful"
42 Ship's crane
43 The best
46 Continued story
49 Letters after ens
50 The best
56 Jungle sound
57 Aesop fable's ending
58 Sere
60 Nick and Nora's pooch
61 Century plant
62 Word with room or help
63 Certain veggies
64 Did a steno's job
65 Broadway attraction

DOWN
1 Residue
2 She wrote "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"
3 Sandwich favorite
4 Pitcher Hershiser
5 Not quite
6 Tropical vine of the gourd family
7 Fontanne's partner
8 Colorful fish
9 Unite into a league
10 Gdansk's country
11 Obie or Edgar
12 One hundred, in Italia
13 Crosses in Egyptian art
21 Clump of grass
22 Years upon years
25 Lose freshness
26 First victim of fratricide
27 Singer Bennett
28 Worthless morsel
29 "Till the —— Time," 1945 song
30 Kind of wrench
33 Sitarist Shankar
34 Related
35 Apportion
37 Government negotiator
38 "—— you know the muffin man"
39 Actor Linden
41 Froth
42 An Edomite, to Esau: Abbr.
43 Diadems
44 "—— and to Hold": M. Johnston
45 Well- —— (in the money)
46 Bout
47 Uneven
48 Ranch in Ferber's "Giant"
51 Fuddy-duddy
52 Snare
53 Incline
54 Evangelist Roberts
55 Bread of the Middle East
59 Susan —— of "LA Law"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Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	O	P		S	A	W	T	O			C	A	B
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S	K	Y		A	G	A	S		I	R	O	N	E	D
			P	R	E	Y		J	O	U	S	T		
A	T	H	E	N	S		C	O	N	T	E	S	T	S
D	O	O	N	E		C	O	L	A	S		H	O	T
E	R	R	S		T	R	A	I	L		G	E	N	E
P	A	S		C	R	E	T	E		G	R	E	T	A
T	H	E	O	R	I	E	S		T	R	I	P	O	D
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P	E	R			E	X	E	R	T		L	A	H	R

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAT AND DOG. THE MAD LOVED IN "VEIN"

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

New Japanese Standards Suggest a Better Bond

By AYUMU MURANO

Reuters

TOKYO — Foreign investors and arbitragers are likely to show more interest in Japan's huge but distorted bond markets after the expected adoption of new accounting standards by local banks this year, according to bond managers. They say the changes are likely to make the yen yield curve smoother and more flexible and make the government and corporate bond markets more liquid and volatile.

This will allow foreign investors to use familiar portfolio strategies and offer arbitragers more opportunities to trade on spreads in the markets.

Japan's 139 major banks held 25.69 trillion yen ($204.38 billion) of the 156.84 trillion in Japanese government bonds outstanding at Dec. 31, 1988, statistics from the Bank of Japan and the Securities Dealers Association of Japan show.

The initial reaction was a rush to sell high-coupon bonds

Mitsubishi Bank, current head of the Federation of Bankers' Associations, on Jan. 30 unveiled a proposal under which banks would calculate profit or loss from bond trading by portfolio accounts as part of operating profits instead of the broader measure of current profit, as at present.

The initial reaction, which has continued, was a rush to sell bonds with high coupons and buy those with low coupons. The coupon rate of a bond is its annual interest as a percentage of face value.

In the past two weeks, the yield on the 6.8 percent 71st bond, due 1995, a typical high-coupon government bond issue, has risen by 24 basis points, while that on the current benchmark 4.6 percent 111th, due 1998, climbed only 6.5 points.

"Foreign investors are starting to pay attention to the yen bond market," said Tetsuya Shimaoka, vice president of fixed-income sales at Goldman Sachs (Japan) Corp., "because they expect less idiosyncratic movements in the yen yield curve." The curve is the relationship of yields to maturities, which normally shows a gradual rise in returns for longer-term instruments.

"In the past," he added, "the yen bond market was problematic for foreigners because its yield curve was sometimes uneven and inflexible, and only the key issue enjoyed enough liquidity."

But Mr. Shimaoka added, "A general revision of spreads would smooth out the yield curve and could offer more opportunities for arbitrage trading."

FOREIGN arbitragers, who seek to take advantage of price or yield discrepancies among different bonds, "may be more willing to enter the market if secondary issues are more liquid and if the taking of short positions becomes common practice here," said a dealer at one of the Big Four Japanese securities firms who deals mainly with foreign customers.

The Finance Ministry is now considering allowing dealers to sell bonds short, which would effectively create a bond-repurchase market.

"Expectations of more volatility in side issues may also encourage them to participate," said the Big Four dealer. Managers said the new standards could create such conditions.

"Portfolio managers are currently happy to suffer losses from sales to win higher-coupon incomes," said Tsuneo Ohtsuga, manager at Yamatane Securities' fixed-income department.

Japanese banks often sacrifice profits from their in-house portfolio accounts to make up for losses or boost profits on their dealing accounts through which they buy and sell from end-investors and other dealers. Only the latter is included in operating profit.

Operating, not current profit, is the criterion which big Japa-

See BONDS, Page 10

German Exports Booming

Bundesbank Sees Soaring Demand

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's export boom, which has produced a string of record trade surpluses, is showing no signs of slowing, the Bundesbank said Monday in its monthly report. Private economists said the boom will boost the economy in the near-term, but could become an inflationary problem by year's end.

Most private economists are predicting another record trade surplus for 1989, exceeding the 128 billion Deutsche marks ($69.75 billion) set last year.

But some believe the boom could eventually boomerang, with the torrent of exports pushing West German industry close to capacity limits and spawning home-grown inflation via higher prices stemming from strong demand.

Another record surplus is also likely to create fresh worries in financial markets that seemingly intractable global imbalances will eventually generate an exchange-rate crisis, they added.

West Germany's central bank said in its February report that strong foreign demand for capital goods and the depreciation of the mark boosted West German exports 11 percent in the fourth quarter of 1988 from a year earlier. Meanwhile, imports rose 12 percent on the strength of domestic demand.

West German industry has "recorded a flood of foreign orders" in the past few months and strong growth in new export orders. Companies' expectations that order levels will remain high indicate exports, particularly to Europe, will continue to flourish, the bank said.

"But in a number of countries, the industrial capacity reserves are largely used up, and production is increasingly hitting bottlenecks — with the resulting danger of inflation," it added.

The bank said the current rate of West German industrial capacity utilization is already over 88 percent.

"The most serious cause of inflation concern today is capacity utilization rates," said J. Paul Horne, international economist with Smith Barney, Harris Upham in Paris. He pointed out that West German industrial-capacity usage lags well behind Britain's 93.9 percent rate.

He added, however, that the current inflation rate was not worrisome.

The Bundesbank noted that West

See GERMAN, Page 10

Pascal Lescorceau/SIPA

Carrefour, the French hypermarkets chain, is working to establish itself in the United States.

French Hypermarket Adjusts to U.S.

By Deborah Wise

New York Times Service

PARIS — When Carrefour SA, owner of France's largest chain of hypermarkets, decided to break into the United States, it hardly received a warm welcome.

Union disputes delayed construction at the site of the first store near Philadelphia. Officials in Brookhaven, New York, delayed authorization of a second store for so long that Carrefour gave up on that location.

But the troubles were just beginning. When the 170,000-square-foot (16,000-square-meter) Philadelpia store opened a year ago, Carrefour's lack of American-style promotion left the miles of aisles and 61 check-out counters nearly empty.

Now, Carrefour, which pioneered the French hypermarket in 1963 and has since grown to make $12.1 billion in sales for 1988, is confident that despite the initial hiccups, it has adopted the right formula for the United States. Undeterred by the slow start in Philadelphia and the stalemate in Brookhaven, the company is scouting the Philadelphia area for a second U.S. site.

"The United States is the biggest consumer market and the most competitive," said Michel Bon, the chief executive of Carrefour. "We will learn a lot, and if we are competent and learn well, then we'll stay there."

Carrefour, which means "crossroads" in French, decided to retain what it considers its competitive advantage: one-stop discount shopping on items ranging from vegetables and toys to refrigerators and car supplies.

"Some people advised us to build a wall between our produce area and the rest of the store because Americans were not used to shopping for these items at the same time," Mr. Bon said.

Instead of investing in wall construction — hypermarkets are sometimes called "malls without walls" — the company put more money into marketing.

"In the beginning, it didn't use the local media well, and in addition the local competition reacted strongly," said Annie Rigoureau, director of research for the Institut Français du Libre Service, which follows the retail industry. Now price pro-

See HYPER, Page 11

Minorco Makes Sweetened Bid For Gold Fields

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — The overseas investment arm of South Africa's Anglo American and DeBeers group launched a new bid Monday for Consolidated Gold Fields PLC of Britain that values the company at £3.2 billion ($5.65 billion).

The new bid by the Luxembourg-based investment company, Minerals & Resources Corp., was immediately rejected by Gold Fields, whose chairman, Rudolph Agnew, told shareholders in a statement that the sweetened Minorco offer was still an effort to buy the company "on the cheap."

The Minorco bid for Gold Fields, if successful, would be the largest takeover in British corporate history.

Minorco's renewed assault on Gold Fields is the latest step in a bitter takeover battle that began last September, when the overseas arm of the gold and diamond interests controlled by the South African businessman Harry F. Oppenheimer first went after Gold Fields.

Initially, Minorco made a bid valuing the London-based company at $4.9 billion.

The unfriendly offer brought government investigations and court filings in several nations. These were prompted by concerns over the possible reduction of competition in gold and strategic-metals markets if Gold Field's sizable mining interests were acquired by Minorco.

Moreover, the bid created a political stir in countries where Gold Fields has operations, including the United States, Britain, Australia and Papua New Guinea, as anti-apartheid activists and government officials expressed concerns about having a major international mining corporation bought by an investment company that is widely viewed as being in South African hands.

But in recent weeks, crucial regulatory obstacles to Minorco's takeover drive have been removed. On Feb. 2, the British government freed Minorco to proceed with a new bid, after determining that the proposed takeover would not restrict competition in the markets for some high-value metals, especially titanium and zircon.

Last Friday, the European Commission confirmed that it would not block the takeover attempt, as long as Minorco honored its pledge to sell Gold Field's platinum holdings and the sale was not to "Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., or cartels associated with them." Anglo American and De Beers are the cornerstones of Mr. Oppenheimer's empire.

"We have now cleared all the United Kingdom and European regulatory hurdles," said Sir Michael Edwardes, Minorco's chief executive.

But one important hurdle remains: a preliminary injunction issued on Oct. 25 by a United States federal court in New York, which prevents Minorco from buying any more Gold Fields shares. Minorco already holds a 29.6-percent stake in Gold Fields.

The New York court based its decision on the view that "the public at large faces imminent harm from the takeover's effect in decreasing competition in the world gold market."

Many metals analysts have questioned whether Minorco's proposed acquisition of Gold Fields would dampen competition in the international gold market and drive up gold prices. They noted that the gold market is very different from diamonds. In the diamond market, De Beers produces only a small share of the global supply, but controls the marketing of more than 80 percent of the world's gem diamonds through its London-based Central Selling Organization.

The temporary injunction blocking the bid is being challenged before a United States appeals court, but lawyers representing both companies have said they did not know when the court would rule on the matter.

To reduce any anti-competitive

See MINORCO, Page 11

Dutch Minister Says Rates Spiral Almost at End

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The recent "regrettable" spate of interest-rate increases in the United States and Europe is probably nearing its end, H. Onno Ruding, the Dutch finance minister, predicted Monday.

"We have now seen most of the wave of increases," said Mr. Ruding, who is chairman of the International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee. Real interest rates around the world have reached "almost absurd levels" and it is difficult to imagine they could go much higher, he said at a news conference in Paris.

Mr. Ruding said he regretted the latest round of rate increases, which originated in the United States, because it increased the financial burden of indebted countries and made the international debt problem harder to resolve.

He said he could understand that Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, might have some concern about inflation, which is accelerating in a number of countries. The main problem, he said, is the "policy mix."

Monetary policy in the United States has to be "too strict" because not enough is being done to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, Mr. Ruding said.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on Tuesday, Mr. Greenspan is expected to declare that the Fed has no intention of veering from its course of cautiously trying to slow economic growth.

In raising West German rates, the Bundesbank had been reacting to U.S. interest-rate increases as well as exercising its traditional prudence with regard to inflation risks in West Germany, he added.

After talks with Pierre Bérégovoy, the French finance minister, Mr. Ruding also warned that failure to agree on new measures to prevent tax fraud and evasion in the European Community should not be allowed to hold up the liberalization of EC capital movements due on July 1, 1990.

"It will be necessary to implement the decision to free capital movements," even if the 12 EC countries had not agreed on a system to prevent tax evasion by community citizens investing in other EC countries before the deadline of June 30 this year, Mr. Ruding said.

Mr. Ruding said the Netherlands has "strong objections" to the plan for a community-wide 15 percent withholding tax on savings income proposed by the EC's executive Commission.

France asked for measures to prevent tax evasion to accompany the freeing of capital movements, fearing that the lifting of French controls on capital exports could lead to an outflow of French savings to other EC countries.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates Feb. 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0795	3.668	1.1288	0.3315	0.1539 *	—	5.383 *	1.3276	1.6443 *
Brussels(a)	38.6175	68.15	20.9645	6.1565	2.8578 *	18.575	—	24.6695	0.3053
Frankfurt	1.8418	3.249	—	0.2937	0.1364 *	0.8859	4.771 *	1.1763	1.457 *
London (b)	1.7638	—	3.2508	11.075	2,382.00	3.67	68.14	2.764	222.92
Milan	1,351.95	2,385.75	733.84	215.48	—	650.28	34.989	862.75	10.686
New York(c)					Closed				
Paris	6.272	11.0715	3.4057	—	0.4641 *	3.017	0.1625	4.0055	4.9625 *
Tokyo	125.45	222.92	68.46	20.10	8.932	60.65	3.2686	80.73	—
Zurich	1.5672	2.7675	0.8500	0.2497	0.1159 *	0.7532	4.0536 *	—	1.2481 *
1 ECU	1.1384	0.6406	2.0838	7.0963	1,528.51	2.3521	43.4879	1.7713	142.932
1 SDR	1.3269	0.7466	2.4346	8.2963	1,791.71	2.7486	51.8513	2.0659	166.788

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	14.555	Fin. markka	4.2735	Mex. peso*	2332.00	S. Afr. rand	2.4525
Austral. $	1.2247	Greek drac.	154.00	N. Zealand $	1.6221	Soviet ruble*	0.6246
Austr. schil.	12.95	Hong Kong $	7.8032	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	114.85
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.19	Norw. krone	6.696	Swed. krona	6.31
Brazil cruz.	1.00	Indo. rupiah	1740.00	Phil. peso	21.387	Taiwan $	27.63
Canadian $	1.1725	Irish £	0.7011	Port. escudo	151.00	Thai baht*	25.285
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.817	Saudi riyal*	3.7508	Turkish lira	1881.00
Danish krone	7.18	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2877	Sing. $	1.924	UAE dirham*	3.6728
Egypt. pound	2.3729	Malay. ring.*	2.7275	S. Kor. won	679.40	Venez. boliv.	37.25

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7639	1.7595	1.7551	Canadian dollar	1.1741	1.1760	1.1780
Japanese yen	125.82	125.32	124.76	Swiss franc	1.5598	1.5546	1.5495
Deutsche mark	1.8397	1.8349	1.8300				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9¾-9⅞	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	12⅞-13	8⅞-9	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
2 months	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	6¼-6½	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	12⅞-13	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8½-8⅝	8 [illegible]
3 months	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	6½-6⅝	5⅝-5⅞	12 [illegible]-13 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8⅝-8¾	8⅛
6 months	9⅞-10	6⅝-6¾	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]-12 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8¼
1 year	10⅛-10¼	6 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	12 [illegible]-12 [illegible]	9⅝-9¾	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	8⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Feb. 20

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	Clsd.	9 5/16
Com. paper 90-179 days	—	8.55
3-month Treasury bills	—	8.45
6-month Treasury bills	—	8.52
2-month CD's	—	9.10
3-month CD's	—	9.15
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	3 31/32	3¾
2-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
3-month interbank	4 17/32	4 17/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	5.80	5.85
1-month interbank	5.90	5.90
3-month interbank	6.00	6.00
6-month interbank	6¼	6¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12¾	12 15/16
3-month interbank	13.00	13.00
6-month interbank	13.00	12 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8¾	8 13/16
1-month interbank	8⅞	8⅞
3-month interbank	9⅛	9⅛
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits Feb. 20

1 month	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
2 months	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
3 months	9 [illegible] - 9 [illegible]
6 months	9⅞ - 10
1 year	10⅛ - 10¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Feb. 17

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.56
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.261
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 20

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	380.35	382.35	+3.40
Luxembourg	382.50	—	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	385.21	384.32	+3.78
Zurich	382.35	382.25	+1.90
London	382.15	382.40	+2.80
New York	—	Clsd.	—

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Soviet Savings Jump 11% As Surplus Cash Mounts

Reuters

MOSCOW — Deposits in Soviet state savings-bank accounts soared 11 percent in 1988 and now amount to about 300 billion rubles ($480.3 billion at the official rate), Pravda reported Monday in an indication that the money supply is ballooning.

Savings-bank deposits, in the absence of the availability of more lucrative investments, are a traditional haven in the Soviet Union for cash that cannot be spent because of a shortage of goods and services.

The total in the accounts now amounts to about 60 percent of the Kremlin's budget for this year, according to Pravda, the Communist Party daily newspaper.

The newspaper quoted a senior economist, Vladimir Bogachev, as saying the figures reflected "an extremely over-sated money supply" which had also brought a growing deficit of consumer goods.

Vladimir Belokon, deputy chairman of the State Savings & Crediting Bank, said in an interview with Pravda that total deposits at the end of 1987 had been 268 billion rubles and that 30 billion rubles was added last year. In January, deposits rose a further 1.8 billion rubles.

The size of the deposits, which earn annual interest of 2 percent, underline the extent of the financial problem facing Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev in pushing forward his economic reforms.

Commenting on the savings figures, Mr. Bogachev said the imbalance between the availability of goods and the money in circulation "is not only feeding upon itself but getting worse."

Soviet officials now agree that the government is already running a budget deficit of around 100 billion rubles, two-thirds of which is financed by State Bank loans.

Government spending for 1989 has been set at 494 billion rubles, with revenue, including State Bank loans, at 459 billion rubles.

The semiofficial Novosti Press Agency said Monday that the imbalance "sends a tidal wave of deficits across the consumer-goods markets, widens the gap between supply and demand and provokes creeping inflation."

Although no official price index is issued in the Soviet Union, some leading economists have estimated that inflation is now running at an annual rate of up to 6 percent.

Argentina Freezes Austral

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — The government of Argentina ordered banks and other financial institutions Monday to suspend foreign-exchange operations in anticipation of the announcement of a new financial program that is expected to include a major devaluation of the austral, the local currency.

President Raúl Alfonsín met labor and business leaders to persuade them to agree to the new plan, designed to stem a surge in inflation.

Government sources said the meeting with the Argentine Industrial Union and the Argentine Chamber of Commerce aimed at obtaining an undertaking that they would hold price rises within pre-established guidelines, starting at 6 percent in March and falling progressively each month.

Banking sources said they expected a major devaluation of the austral, Argentina's monetary unit, by as much as 7 percent.

Earlier, the union group and the chamber had rejected government proposals that enabled them to raise prices by one or two percentage points per month less than increases in public-utility tariffs.

Since last week, the government has been trying to assemble an emergency plan to reverse an acceleration in inflation, which in January reached 8.9 percent and is unofficially forecast at around 15 percent this month; to restore faith in the austral; and to cut interest rates. *(Reuters, UPI)*

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 20

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	42	41.90
ACF Holding	62.80	62.80
Aegon	93.70	93.60
Ahold	93.20	92.50
Akzo	150.60	149.50
AMEV	55	54.70
A'Dam Rubber	8.20	8.20
Amro Bank	81.40	81.40
Bols	137	136.50
Buhrmann Tett	65	64.70
BVG	6.65	6.65
Center Parcs	66.50	66.20
CSM	64.90	63.50
Elsevier	64	63.70
Fokker	31	30.50
Gist-Brocades	38.40	37.20
Heineken	149	148.50
Hoogovens	86.70	N.Q.
Hunter Douglas	70.70	69
IHC Caland	21.20	21
Int Mueller	80	79.30
KLM	44.20	44.10
KNP	51.50	50.60
Nat Neder	65.70	64.90
Nedlloyd	300	292
NMB Bank	218	N.Q.
Oce Grinten	313	303
Pakhoed	123.50	122.20
Philips	36.30	36
Robeco	105.80	105.40
Rodamco	160.50	160.50
Rolinco	100.80	100.50
Rorento	61.30	61.40
Royal Dutch	124.70	122.60
Unilever	132.10	129.80
Van Ommeren	38.30	37.20
VMF Stork	29.70	28.60
VNU	90	88.50
Wessanen	80.70	80.40
Wolters/Kluwer	153	154

ANP-CBS Index at 15.30: 165.70
Previous: 163.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5440	5170
Bekaert	15250	15350
Cockerill	350	345
Cobepa	5840	5850
Delhaize	5100	5110
EBES	4910	4950
GB-Inno-BM	1790	1804
GBL	4120	4130
Gevaert	8650	8640
Hoboken	14400	14450
Intercom	3760	3800
Kredietbank	4630	4650
Petrofina	13250	13325
Royale Belge	5140	5140
Soc Gen Bque	6400	6400
Sofina	12300	12400
Solvay	13450	13475
Tractebel	9050	9050
UCB	11000	10875
Unerg	2820	2830

Current Stock Index: 5757.74
Previous: 5767.43

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	217	212
Allianz Hldg	1795	1795
Altana	404	401.50
Asko Dt. Kfhs	756	760.50
BASF	292.20	291
Bayer	300.50	300
Bay. Hypo bank	366.20	369
Bay Vereinsbank	384.50	386
BBC	419.50	417
BHF-Bank	469	468
BMW	504	503
Commerzbank	241.50	241
Continental	248	246
Daimler-Benz	666	666.50
Degussa	431.80	431
Dt. Babcock	177	176.70
Deutsche Bank	516	513.50
Dresdner Bank	311	310
Feldmuehle	310.70	309
Harpener	480	479.50
Henkel	528	523
Hochtief	732	730
Hoechst	301	300.70
Hoesch	220	219.50
Holzmann	677	675
Horten	218	217.50
Hussel	473	470
IWKA	271.50	271.50
Kali + Salz	199	199
Karstadt	424.90	413
Kaufhof	422	414
KHD	162.50	160.50
Kloeckner Werke	159.50	157
Krupp Stahl	190	192
Linde	795	788
Lufthansa	170	168.50
MAN	251.20	249.30
Mannesmann	215.40	212.70
Metallgesell	396.50	395.50
Muench Rueck	2020	2100
Nixdorf	308	302
PKI	677	675
Porsche	722	720.20
Preussag	248.80	250
PWA	277	275.50
RWE	259	257.50
Rheinmetall	429.50	421
Schering	629	629
SEL	293.50	294
Siemens	524	522.10
Thyssen	212	210.50
Varta	346	345
Veba	286.80	286
VEW	170	170
Volkswagen	319.50	317.50
Wella	610	608

Commerzbank Index: 1661.40
Previous: 1660.30
FAZ Index: 556.41
Previous: 556.32

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	N.Q.	181.00
Enso-Gutzeit	42	41.50
Finnish Sugar	83	84
K.O.P.	64.80	64.50
Kymmene	141	141
Nokia	134	133
Pohjola	279	273
Stockmann	200	198

	Close	Prev.
Utd Paper	144	148.00
Wartsila	379.00	379.00

Unitas Index: 784.50
Previous: 782.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.70	21.50
Cathay Pacific	9.90	9.80
Cavendish Int'l	3.85	3.775
Cheung Kong	10.70	10.30
China Light Pwr	14.90	14.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.45	6.35
Hang Lung Dev	6.35	6.20
Hang Seng Bank	33.50	33
Henderson Land	6.90	6.80
HK Air Eng.	16.40	16.30
HK China Gas	19.40	19.60
HK Electric Hdgs	7.75	7.65
HK Land	11.30	10.80
HK Realty Trust	5.70	5.65
HK Shang Bank	7.40	7.30
HK Steel Hlls	6.45	6.50
HK Telecomm	5.55	5.55
HK-TVB	1.41	1.36
HK Ferry	7.25	7.15
Hutch Whampoa	11.20	10.80
Hysan Dev	7.50	7.40
Jardine Math.	19.70	18.90
Jardin Strat Hld	12.80	12.50
Kowloon Motor	9.40	9.50
Mandarin Orient	5.55	5.55
Miramar Hotel	8.95	9
New World Dev	15.20	14.80
SHK Props	15.40	15
Stelux	3.575	3.35
Swire Pac A	21.50	21.30
Tai Cheung Prps	5.15	4.975
Wharf Hold.	10.70	10.50
Wing On Co	6.30	6.15
Winsor Ind.	9.85	9.70
World Int'l Hdgs	5	4.925

Hang Seng Index: 3159.34
Previous: 3106.25

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1600	1600
Altech	10000	10000
Anglo American	7050	6975
Barlows	3175	3150
Blyvoor	1175	1175
Buffels	5250	5250
GFSA	6600	6600
Harmony	2075	2100
Hiveld Steel	1135	1150
Kloof	3175	3150
Nedbank	820	820
Rusplat	5075	5025
SA Brews	2100	2050
St Helena	2900	2900
Sasol	905	905
Welkom	1860	1850
Western Deep	11050	10900

Composite Stock Index: 2206
Previous: 2188

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	17⅛	17¼
Allied Lyons	484	478
Anglo Am Gd $	66⅛	66⅛
Ass Brit Foods	352	351
Asda-MFI Gp	146	143
BAA	309	305
Barclays	452	455
Bass	985	984
B.A.T.	557	548
Beecham	590	585
Blue Circle	515	511
Boc Group	493	488
Boots	244	241
Bowater Ind.	485	478
British Aero.	533	531
Brit Airways	195	196½
British Gas	175½	173½
BP	275	272
British Telec.	279	275
BTR	332½	325
Burmah	534	526
Cable Wireless	429	419
Cadbury Schw	358	355½
Charter Cons.	477	472
Commercial U	393	385
Cons Gold Fd	14⅝	14 11/32
Coakson Gp	319	312
Courtaulds	300	295½
Dalgety	354	353
De Beers	12⅛	12½
Dixons	159	162½
Driefontein $	8⅛	8½
Fisons	289½	282
Freegold $	7⅝	7¾
Gotway	169½	169
Gen Accident	985	998
GEC	232	222
GKN	366	366
Glaxo	12 47/64	12 37/64
Grand Met	532	525½
GRE	217	213
Guinness	412½	393
Gus	16½	16½
Hanson	181¼	178½
Hawker	649	639
ICI	11⅝	11 63/64
Jaguar	271	271
Land Sec	577	568
Legal and Gen	328	320
Lloyds Bank	347	346
Lonrho	306	306
Lucas	648	639
Marks & Sp	186	185
Maxwell Com	220	216
Metal Box	271	289
Midland Bank	466	457
Nat.West.Bk	618	611
Pearson	717	699
P and O	585	574
Pilkington	250	245
Plessey	271	279
Prudential	172	169
Racal Elec	350	338
Randfontein $	55	55
Rank	918	918
Reed Internat.	446	437
Reuters	645	644
Rolls-Royce	172	166
Royal Dutch	32⅝	32⅝
RTZ	516	512
Saatchi	408	409½
Sainsbury	231½	231½
Sears Holding	122	122
Shell	378	369
STC	332	323
Std Chart.Bk	564	555
Storehouse	170	167½
Sun alliance	10⅛	10⅛
Tate and Lyle	227	225
Tesco	147½	157
Thorn Emi	725	720
T.I. Group	442	439
Trafalgar Hse	358	357
THF	255	251½
Ultramar	279	280
Unilever	556	552
Utd Biscuits	329	329½
Vickers	179	178
War Loan 3½%	40⅜	40⅛
Wellcome Gp	484	474
Woolworth	275	272

F.T. 30 Index: 1696.90
Previous: 1677.20
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2065.80
Previous: 2042.90

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Banco Central	950	955
Banco Santander	945	945
Banesto	950	955
CEPSA	470	470
Dragados	474	470
Expl. Rio Tinto	289	285.50
Hidroelec. Esp.	82.25	82.25
Iberduero	109.75	108.25
Telefonica	185	185.50

General Index: 273.17
Previous: 273.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	3722	3480
Bastogi	349.75	347
Cigahotels	4291	4248
CIR	6715	5605
Cred Ital	1821	1790
Eridania	5710	5610
Ferruzzi Fin.	3019	2950
Ferruzzi Agr.	2023	1984
Fiat	9542	9420
Generali	42610	42250
IFI	18650	18300
Italcem	11960	11850
Italgas	2239	2245
Italmobiliare	1438a	1419a
Mediobanca	20750	20550
Montedison	2060	2018
NBA	1680	1650
Olivetti	9345	9395
Pirelli	3005	2945
RAS	41510	41200
Rinascente	4866	4888
Saipem	2838	2849
SIP	2688	2650
SME	3785	3673
Snia	2785	2705
Standa	34880	34630
Stet	3574	3548
Toro	21450	21000

a: x100.
MIB Index: 998
Previous: 988

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	599	595
Air Liquide	592	570
Alsthom Atl.	486	480
Av Dassault	731	725
Bancaire	548	550
BIC	741	740
Bongrain	2910	2810
Bouygues	554	547
BSN-GD	650	649
Carrefour	3260	3240
Cerus	420	412
C.G.E.	396.50	395
Chargeurs	1348	1315
Club Med	556	545
Dumez	839	826
Elf-Aquitaine	425.50	425
Europe 1	730	749
Gen. Eaux	1657	1655
Hachette	327	317.10
Havas	735	755
Imetal	349.80	351.10
Lafarge Coppee	1510	1496
Legrand	3500	3500
Lesieur	2480	2400
Oreal (L')	4290	4190
L.V.M.H.	3927	3924
Matra	260.10	264
Merlin Gerin	3775	3765
Michelin	208	207.50
Moulinex	138	130
Occidentale	849	833
Paribas	470	449
Pernod-Ricard	1294	1280
Perrier	1650	1655
Peugeot	1625	1569
Printemps (Au)	625	631
Radiotechnique	481	483
Redoute (La)	3205	3220
Roussel Uclaf	1609	1644
Saint Gobain	582	577
Sanofi	772	779
Skis Rossignol	1059	1069
Societ. Generale	490	488
Suez	317	306
Telemecanique	4550	4521
Thomson-CSF	238	230
Total	417.30	416
Valeo	686	658

Bourse trend index: + 0.86%
Previous: — 0.82%

Sao Paulo

Feb. 17

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	1.40	1.40
Bradesco	0.07	0.07
Brahma	0.23	0.23
Paranapanema	0.25	0.24
Petrobras	3.07	3.06
Varig	0.21	0.19

Bovespa Index: 42158
Previous: 42081

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	6.10	6.25
City Dev.	3.34	3.30
DBS	8.75	8.70
Fraser Neave	7.40	7.40
Genting	5.40	5.35
Harrisons Plant	4.88	4.90
How Par	3.40	3.40
Hume	1.70	1.72
Inchcape	5.55	5.55
Keppel	5.40	5.30
KL Kepong	3.42	3.42
Lum Chang	1.14	1.15
Malayan Banks	4.82	4.80
OCBC	8.65	8.65
OUB	3.44	3.44
OUE	6.20	6.15
Sembawang	4.02	4
Shangri-la	7.60	7.60
Sime Darby	3.44	3.42
SIA	13.70	13.60
Spore Land	9	8.90
Spore Press	8.20	8.15
S. Steamship	N.Q.	
S. Trading	3.50	3.54
UOB	3.85	3.85
United Overseas	1.79	1.76

Straits Times Ind.: 1132.77
Previous: 1129.53

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	243	240
Alfa Laval	310	300
Asea	412	415
Astra	257	260
Atlas Copco	341	341
Electrolux	305	307
Ericsson	396	396
Esselte	211	212
Handelsbanken	172	171
Pharmacia	203	208
Norsk Hydro	156.00	152.50
Saab-Scania	205	207
Sandvik	349	350
SCA	380	380
S-E. Banken	185	184
Skandia Int	343	343
Skanska	455	443
SKF	445	448
Stora	375	375
SwedishMatch	142	142
Volvo	441	445

Affaersvaerlden: 1076.10
Previous: 1075.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.28	5.20
BHP	7.08	6.94
Boral	3.32	3.29
Bougainville	2.42	2.39
Coles Myer	8.28	8.24
Comalco	3.85	3.77
CRA	8.24	7.86
CSR	4.09	4.06
Dunlop	4.45	4.33
Elders IXL	2.62	2.70
ICI Australia	6.36	6.24
Magellan	2.45	2.45
MIM	1.78	1.70
Nat Aust Bank	6.48	6.30
News Corp	10.85	10.60
N Broken Hill	2.46	2.38
Poseidon	2.15	2.15
QCT Resources	1.10	1.05
Santos	3.45	3.38
Thomas Nation	3.26	3.26
Western Mining	4.84	4.75
Westpac Banking	5.34	5.30
Woodside	1.94	1.86

All Ordinaries Index: 1472.10
Previous: 1447.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	695	680
Asahi Chemical	1280	1310
Asahi Glass	1520	1540
Bank of Tokyo	1500	1470
Bridgestone	1280	1300
Canon	1500	1520
Casio	1770	1770
Dai Nippon Print	2440	2430
Daiwa House	2030	2020
Daiwa Securities	2370	2350
Fanuc	5860	5900
Fuji Bank	3500	3600
Fuji Photo	3900	3980
Fujitsu	1610	1610
Hitachi	1640	1640
Hitachi Cable	1180	1180
Honda	1990	1990
Ito Yokado	4970	4970
Japan Air Lines	16100	16000
Kajima	2050	2030
Kansai Power	3950	3950
Kawasaki Steel	1000	1020
Kirin Brewery	1970	1920
Komatsu	1210	1200
Kubota	975	971
Kyocera	4630	4740
Matsu Elec Inds	2750	2750
Matsu Elec Wks	1900	1880
Mitsubishi Bank	3490	3480
Mitsubishi Kasei	1130	1130
Mitsubishi Elec	1190	1160
Mitsubishi Hvy	1190	1180
Mitsubishi Corp	1700	1690
Mitsui and Co	1260	1250
Mitsukoshi	2410	2410
Mitsumi	970	970
NEC	1810	1810
NGK Insulators	2050	2050
Nikko Securities	2180	2150
Nippon Kogaku	1130	1120
Nippon Oil	1280	1280
Nippon Steel	942	931
Nippon Yusen	948	942
Nissan	1400	1390
Nomura Sec	3980	3930
NTT	1440a	1450a
Olympus Optical	1170	1180
Pioneer	2880	2950
Ricoh	1130	1140
Sanyo Elec	780	770
Sharp	1140	1120
Shimazu	1190	1200
Shinetsu Chem	1570	1570
Sony	6840	6850
Sumitomo Bank	3840	3870
Sumitomo Chem	1030	1010
Surai Marine	1590	1610
Sumitomo Metal	850	848
Taisei Corp	1230	1220
Taisho Marine	1550	1540
Takeda Chem	2370	2390
TDK	4020	4150
Teijin	828	848
Tokyo Marine	2330	2350
Tokyo Elec Pwr	6500	6500
Toppan Printing	1300	1300
Toray Ind.	948	942
Toshiba	1140	1150
Toyota	2490	2510
Yamaichi Sec	2080	2050

a: x1000.
Nikkei 225: 32177.85
Previous: 32172.39
New Index: 2478.37
Previous: 2473.33

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8125	8175
Alusuisse	983	985
Bank Leu	3050	3000
Brown Boveri	3010	2995
Ciba Geigy	3155	3140
Credit Suisse	2735	2725
Electrowatt	2970	2980
Georg Fischer	1430	1440
Hoffman R Baby	14275	14275
Interdiscount	3650	3675
Jacob Suchard	7150	7150
Jelmoli	2475	2500
Landis Gyr	1350	1350
Moevenpick	5200	5150
Nestle	7220	7220
Oerlikon-B	1215	1215
Pargesa Holding	1570	1585
Sandoz	1835	1835
Schindler	5600	5525
Sulzer	455	458
Surveillance	4925	4925
Swissair	1060	1055
SBC	332	332
Swiss Reinsur	1685	1680
Swiss Volksbank	1770	1770
Union Bank	3150	3140
Winterthur	4200	4180
Zurich Ins	1855	1850

S.B.C. Index: 582.40
Previous: 580.70

Toronto

Feb. 20

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	2 P.M.	Chg.
2227	Abti Prce	$21	20⅞	20⅞	
100837	Air Canada	$12¼	12	12	
3406	Alt Energy	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
1700	Alta Nat	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
19805	A Barick	$24½	24¼	24¼	
980	Atco I f	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
22403	BCED	370	365	370	+ 5
2400	BP Canada	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
73227	Bank N S	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
82384	BCE Inc	$38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
12100	Bralorne	39	36	39	
1200	Bramalea	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16490	BC Phone	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
5800	Brunswk	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
99135	CAE	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
508	CCL A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2100	CCL B f	$11⅛	11	11	
28	Cambior	$13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
19582	Campeau	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
350	C Nor West	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
5450	C Packrs	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
21	C Tung	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
39788	CI Bk Com	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
500	CP Forest	$48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ¼
91511	CP Ltd	$23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
87779	CTire A f	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
300	C Util B	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1952	Cantor	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
200	Cara	$16	16	16	— ⅛
450	Celanese	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
366	Cntrl Cap	$10¼	10	10¼	
3875	Cineplex	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25026	Corona A f	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1000	Crownx	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5380	Denison A p	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
6194	Denison B f	$6	6	6	
850	Derlan	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13085	Dicknsn A f	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
85	Dicknsn B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7169	Dofasco	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
2150	Donohue	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2000	Du Pont A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1025	Dylex A f	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14440	Equty Svr A	430	425	430	+ 5
3000	FCA Intl	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25756	Ficnbrdge	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
3372	Fed Ind A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2143	Fed Pion	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2500	F City Fin	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
4664	Fiet CCan A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1493	Fiet C Inv	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
1200	Gibraltar	$11⅛	11	11	—1½
1100	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
80	Hawker	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14595	Hees Intl	$29½	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
39924	Hemlo Gld	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
140	Hollinger l	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
394	H Bay Co	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
13345	Imasco L	$31¼	31½	31½	— ½
1100	Inland Gas	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
22680	Intl Thom	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
2580	Interhome	$45¼	45	45	
2511	Ipsco	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
2015	Ivaco A f	$11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
300	Ivaco B	$12⅛	12½	12½	
4700	Jannock	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
1600	Kerr Add	$23	22⅞	23	
6147	Labatt	$22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
975	Lablaw Co	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
4900	Lumonics	440	450	455	— 5
850	Magna A f	$15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14500	Mclan H X	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3681	Maritime f	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5943	Mark Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3920	Minnova	$22½	22½	22½	
3700	Molson A f	$33⅛	33	33¼	
1000	Molson B	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
1788	N-W Gr	430	430	430	
7900	Noranda F	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
104941	Noranda I	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1771	Norcen	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
137486	Nova Cor f	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
200	Newsca W	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5477	Oshawa A f	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
38221	PWA Corp	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
10136	Placer Dm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
300	Que Sturg a	210	210	210	
26100	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
900	Redpath	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2500	Renisanc	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
200	Rogers A	$117	116½	116½	+2½
9095	Rogers B f	$94⅝	94	94½	— ½
2300	Roman	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12956	RyTrco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2800	Sceptre R	485	400	400	— 5
2800	Scotts f	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
5981	Sears Can	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
400	SHL Systm	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1785	Shell Can	$48	47⅞	47⅞	
16885	Sherritt	$13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
9015	Southam	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
776	Spar Aero f	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
10770	Stelco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13225	TCC Bev	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1066	Teck Cor A	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10624	Teck B f	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2391	Tex Can	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
4989	Thom N A	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
56749	Tor Dm Bk	$37⅛	36⅞	37	— ⅛
1000	Torstar B f	$31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
12716	TrnAlta U	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13169	TrCan PL	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
203	Trimac	390	390	390	+ 5
5199	Trilon A	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
251	Trizec A f	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19300	Turbo	59	58	58	
1400	Unicorp A f	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10181	Un Carbid	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5258	U Entprise	$10	10	10	
300	U Keno	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
380	VGM Cap	390	390	390	—10
54000	Wrdair A f	$16⅛	16	16	— ¼
7470	Wrdair B	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10296	Westmin	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1400	Weston	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
18979	Woodwd A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 7,817,399 shares

	Noon	Prev. Close
TSE 300 Index:	3,596.40	3,610.80

Montreal

Feb. 17

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25048	Bank Mont	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
1060	BombrdrA	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
41390	BombrdrB	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5700	CB Pak	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
53421	Cascades	$7⅞	7	7	
84325	ConBath	$24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
31764	DomTxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
10368	MntTrst	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
42921	NatBk Cda	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11547	Noverco	$11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
183265	Power Corp	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
30135	Provigo	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
41312	Royal Bank	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
1600	SteinbrgA	$33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
18025	Videotron	$14⅛	16	16	— ⅛

Total Sales 5,818,071 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,617.74	1,619.78

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Posts Gains in Slow Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar rose Monday against all major currencies in Europe, but trading was subdued by the closure of U.S. markets for the President's Day holiday.

Dealers said the dollar received a slight lift from the U.S. government's announcement Friday that the U.S. trade deficit narrowed to $11.89 billion in December from a revised November figure of $12.22 billion. But trading was uninspired, with volume reduced to a trickle.

The dollar rose to 1.8435 Deutsche marks from 1.8375 DM on Friday, and to 126.45 yen from 125.92 yen.

The currency also gained to 1.5670 Swiss francs from 1.5590 francs, and to 6.2800 French francs from 6.2575 francs.

The British pound fell to $1.7638 from $1.7760.

Trade in the British currency was more active, but the pound showed little reaction to the release of figures Monday on British bank lending and money supply figures.

Dealers said they were awaiting congressional testimony Tuesday by Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Since Mr. Greenspan last spoke publicly on the need to contain inflation, President George Bush said he believed U.S. price increases, which have been running at an annual rate of 4.4 percent, were not a problem.

Dealers said they doubted that Mr. Greenspan would make any statements Tuesday that would lend credence to theories of an economic policy split between the White House and the Fed.

(AP, Reuters)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.8435	1.8375
Pound sterling	1.7638	1.7760
Japanese yen	126.45	125.92
Swiss franc	1.5670	1.5590
French franc	6.2800	6.2575

Source: Reuters

■ U.K. Money Supply Surges

British money supply data released Monday showed a larger-than-expected, £8.5 billion surge in bank and building society lending in January, which economists said suggested little scope for an early cut in interest rates, Reuters reported from London.

Although much of the rise reflected heavy corporate borrowing to fund seasonal tax payments and personal borrowing from clearing banks slowed, lending growth remained strong.

"We doubt whether the authorities yet will feel that any loosening of policy is justified," said Kevin Gardiner, an economist at Warburg Securities.

There had been speculation that rising prices in Britain would encourage the government to ease its tight monetary policy. The government, fearing inflation, has pushed up interest rates to discourage borrowing and slow the economy.

The £8.5 billion rise in lending in January was well above economists' forecasts.

The M-0 narrow measure of money supply fell in January by 0.6 percent after a 0.9 percent rise in December, and its year-on-year growth rate slowed to 8.1 percent from December's 8.5 percent.

Australia Bank Sells Currency

Reuters

LONDON — The Australian central bank pushed its currency down on Monday, curbing a rally in Britain after a sharp fall earlier in Sydney.

The Reserve Bank of Australia sold Australian dollars to prevent the currency from strengthening as it touched 82.40 U.S. cents, dealers said. The Australian dollar traded at 82.33 cents after the intervention, up from 81.80 on Friday. The Reserve Bank's London branch declined to comment.

The intervention in London followed rumors in Sydney that the central bank sold dollars there around 81.70 U.S. cents. The Australian dollar closed in Sydney at 81.98 cents, down from 83.65 on Friday. Dealers said bearish sentiment about the Australian dollar, which has dropped about 7 cents in the past week, has been fostered by the government view that the currency should fall.

GERMAN: *Exports Soaring*

(Continued from first finance page)

German inflation rose sharply in January, when consumer prices climbed 2.6 percent from the previous month, but it said about half of that increase stemmed from imposition of higher consumer taxes at the beginning of the year.

"Monetary policy in most industrial nations has already been striving for a long time to counter inflationary trends," the bank said.

"In effect, the Bundesbank has been proved right," said Richard Reid, an economist with UBS-Phillips & Drew in London. "They have been pointing to inflation for a long time. It becomes a question of how long the current activity levels can be sustained before they become dangerous. From that point of view they have scope to tighten monetary policy."

Mr. Reid said the general feeling among the country's European trading partners at the moment appears to be that when West Germany prospers, they prosper. But that could change if the rising trade surplus, which he projects at 142.4 billion DM in 1989, is accompanied by increased inflation. Since West Germany has the lowest inflation rate in Europe, inflation would effect other countries more rapidly.

"Pressures are gradually building up," he said. "It could reach a point where the trade partners look at the surplus and ask, 'how long can we tolerate this?' "

Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, is forecasting a trade surplus of 130 billion DM for 1989. While he agreed that the export boom is straining industrial capacity, he pointed to the high import levels as an offsetting factor.

Japanese Widen Holdings

Reuters

HONG KONG — The dollar's depreciation of the last four years may encourage Japanese investors to diversify out of U.S. dollar-denominated instruments, Japan's vice finance minister for international affairs said Monday.

"If investors' confidence in the stability and strength of the dollar is not replenished," Toyoo Gyohten told a conference on finance and trade, "the recent development seems to be fermenting gradually, with a greater risk of interruption in the event of a sudden deterioration in the market sentiment."

Japanese investors in U.S. Treasury bonds have suffered huge accounting losses from the dollar's fall against the yen.

Mr. Gyohten said these losses had not caused Japanese investors to reject dollar bonds, but many are beginning to diversify.

"Japanese investors are becoming considerably more cautious about the continued increase in their dollar portfolios," he said. If and when investors conclude the dollar is bound to continue its slide, they may curtail their new purchases.

BONDS: *Revised Standards Help*

(Continued from first finance page)

nese banks use in their fierce competition to achieve top status, so many sacrifice current profit to increase operating profit.

"In the bond section, that means they constantly try to erase dealing losses by partly abandoning hidden assets in their portfolios," said a city bank bond portfolio manager.

Many banks now amortize book losses from portfolio operations resulting from the difference between the higher purchase price of bonds and their face value over the period remaining until maturity.

"Under the new rules, portfolio managers may become more sensitive to profits and losses on bond sales," said Mr. Ohtsuga at Yamatane Securities. "That will make the bond yield curve smoother, because they will try to avoid losses on sales of high-coupon bonds. And because they will put more stress on short-term trading aimed at capital gains, this new behavior will add liquidity to the wide range of less actively traded issues," he said. "It may also boost foreign participation."

Some city bank portfolio accounts have already started to buy convertible bonds, apparently in search of capital gains expected to result from higher market volatility.

Some managers say diminishing issues of government bonds by the Finance Ministry may retard a change in behavior by the banks, but others say a wider range of issues will be traded and trading in government bonds will shift toward bond futures from cash bonds. Average daily trading volume of all government bonds is 2 trillion yen and that of government-bond 10-year and 20-year futures totals 10 to 12 trillion yen.

UN Leader Asks Action On Debt

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations called Monday on the United States and other major industrialized nations to take the lead in resolving the world debt crisis.

In a speech at the opening session of a three-day international development conference, he labeled the debt burden "the development crisis of the '80s in the Third World."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said the crisis is worse than the 1930s Depression, with Latin American per capita income lower than at the start of the decade, living standards declining in Africa and 800 million Third World people without enough food.

He called on the rich nations to target 0.7 percent of their gross national products for aid, allowing current assistance to the Third World to be doubled.

He called on the Group of Seven industrialized nations to give the same high priority to reducing Third World debt and assuring continued Third World financing as they did to stabilizing currencies and avoiding a recession.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said greater debt forgiveness and new aid could open the way for the economic diversification and the development Third World countries need.

He said the Third World debt problem had already injured the United States by drying up overseas markets and costing several hundred thousand jobs.

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Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 20

Dollars

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Commonwlth Bk Ausnew		22-08	99.80	99.90
Alaska Finance Jul01	9.463	17-07	99.45	99.55
Alberta 93	9.453	13-06	99.94	100.04
Alb Perp	9⅛	22-05	84.25	88.25
Alb Perp Cap	9⅜	28-04	83.00	85.00
American Express 97	9⅛	31-05	98.55	98.80
Amex Sub 06Mar99	9½	06-04	98.05	98.30
Anz Perp	8.838	28-04	83.25	83.75
Anos 90	9⅛	16-04	99.98	100.08
Bci 96	9.4	08-06	98.10	98.35
Bco Di Napoli 97	9⅛	-	98.10	98.25
Bco Di Napoli 91	8⅜	09-05	99.43	99.53
Bco Di Roma Jun01	9.452	28-06	97.80	98.05
Bco Santo Spirito 97	8⅝	31-03	99.28	99.39
Bk Ireland Perp	9⅛	08-03	83.50	85.50
Bk Montreal 91	8⅞	28-04	99.75	100.00
Bk Nova Scotia 85	9⅛	24-02	78.00	79.00
Bk Scotland Perp	9⅛	16-05	89.25	90.25
Bankers Trust 00	9½	13-03	98.05	98.30
Bil Capital 96	9⅜	16-05	99.25	99.50
Bbl Int 93(Mthly)	9⅛	21-04	99.08	99.18
Bbl Int 01	9.475	20-06	97.80	98.05
Bq Indosuez 97 New	9⅛	22-05	98.87	99.37
Bfce 97(Cap)	10	-	99.62	100.12
Bfce Nov 96	8.918	18-05	99.70	99.80
Bq Indosuez 97 (Cap)	10⅛	-	99.25	99.75
Bnp 95	9⅛	08-08	100.79	100.89
Bnp 97 (Cap)	9⅝	24-04	99.50	100.00
Bnp 88/96	9⅛	15-06	99.86	99.96
Bnp Perp	8.638	23-03	90.87	91.27
Bnp 88/91	9⅛	06-03	100.61	100.71
Bnp 85 (Mthly)	9⅛	17-04	99.73	99.83
Bq Paribas Perp 1	9⅛	13-03	93.50	94.50
Bq Paribas Perp 2	9⅛	13-03	90.87	91.37
Barclays Perp Ser 1	9⅛	05-07	91.62	92.12
Barclays Perp Ser 2	9⅛	-	91.50	92.00
Barclays Perp Old	9⅛	08-05	92.62	94.12
Barclays O/S 84	9⅛	06-03	98.55	98.80
Belgium Jul96	9⅛	27-07	99.73	99.83
Belgium		-	100.00	100.00
Belgium 96 (A)	9⅛	11-07	100.50	100.60
Belgium 91	9⅛	-	100.26	100.36
Belgium Oct94	8⅝	26-04	99.74	99.84
Bergen Bk Perp	9⅛	28-02	80.50	82.50
Cibc 2084	9⅛	27-07	90.80	91.80
Cibc 2085	9⅛	-	78.00	79.00
Carteret S+L 94	9⅛	31-05	99.84	99.94
Carteret S+L Sept96	8⅛	13-03	99.45	99.55
Central 97/08	8.913	15-05	99.30	99.40
Central Inl 08/01/06	9⅛	28-03	99.32	99.42
Centrust 92/95	9⅛	05-04	99.91	100.01
Centrust 95	9.4	06-06	99.75	99.85
Centrust Sept 96	8.78	13-03	99.33	99.43
Chase 91	8⅝	22-02	99.45	99.70
Chase Man Corp Oo	9⅛	-	97.15	97.40
Chase Man 97	9⅛	28-02	98.00	98.30
Chemical 99	9⅛	28-02	97.48	97.85
Chemical Feb97	9⅛	-	97.35	97.60
Chemical Oct97	9½	11-04	97.35	97.60
Christiania Perp	8⅝	08-05	80.50	82.50
Citicorp 09.35	31-01	95	87.96	37
Citicorp Sept96	9⅛	21-03	98.30	98.55
Citicorp Plap 96	9⅛	28-04	98.50	98.75
Citicorp Perp	9⅛	17-04	98.50	100.00
Citicorp Jan98	9.325	28-02	98.05	98.30
Citicorp May98	9⅛	28-02	98.30	98.55
Citicorp Plap 97	9⅛	28-04	98.45	98.70
Citicorp Perp 2	9⅛	08-03	93.80	95.00
Citi Federal Aug93	9.55	28-02	99.40	99.85
Citizens S+L Mar96	8.963	08-03	99.91	100.01
Citi Federal Oct93	9.488	11-04	99.55	99.80
Citylied May 97	9.575	03-05	100.04	100.14
Columbia S+L 96	9⅛	22-05	99.30	99.40
Comalco 93	9⅛	20-03	99.90	100.00
Commerzbk Aug93	9⅛	-	99.60	99.70
Common Bk Aust Perp	9.713	11-07	100.17	100.27
Commwlth Australia 98	9⅛	30-05	99.98	100.08
Ccf 97 (Mthly)	9⅛	31-03	99.82	99.92
Cr Du Nord 97	9⅛	27-04	99.57	99.67
Credit Foncier Oct98	8⅝	20-04	99.63	99.73
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	8⅝	14-04	99.84	99.94
Cr Lyonnais 91/95	9⅛	21-05	99.92	100.02
Cr Lyonnais 99	9⅛	25-06	98.75	99.00
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	9⅛	24-07	99.89	99.99
Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap)	9⅛	08-05	98.30	98.80
Cr Lyonnais 93	9⅛	28-07	99.75	99.85
Cr Lyonnais 00	9⅛	13-07	98.30	98.55
Cr Lyonnais Jun92/96	9⅛	16-06	99.89	99.99
Csfb Perp	9⅛	21-03	81.00	83.00
Dkb Frcd Jun89	9.25	30-06	99.82	99.87
Dkb Frcd Sept91	8⅝	28-03	99.62	99.67
Den Danske Bank Perp	9⅛	15-05	88.80	90.00
Den Norske Perp	9.15	24-02	80.50	82.50
Dnc Perp	10	-	80.50	82.50
Denmark Aug96	8.844	28-02	99.37	99.47
Dev Fin Corp Nz Perp	9⅛	31-05	99.88	100.00
Dresdner Fin 93	8⅝	27-04	100.44	100.54
Dresdner Fin 89	9½	28-02	100.00	100.08
Dresdner Fin 92	9⅛	28-02	100.21	100.31
Dresdner Fin Ex W197	8½	08-05	99.48	99.58
East River Aug93	9.55	28-02	99.78	99.88
East 00/05 (Mthly)	9⅛	31-05	99.94	100.04
Eal 93	9⅛	23-03	99.70	99.80
Elb Nov 96	8.588	08-05	99.64	99.74
Ferrovie May 97	9½	28-06	99.91	100.01
Ferrovie 94	9	27-02	100.31	100.41
Fid Fed Svgs Oct 92	9⅛	28-04	99.80	100.05
R Fleming Perp	9⅛	08-05	79.50	80.50
Ford 91	9⅛	15-05	99.85	99.95
Fortune S+L 92	9⅛	27-04	99.87	99.97
Fuji Bank Frcd Jan97	9.43	27-07	99.57	99.62
Fuji Bk Frcd June91	9⅛	21-06	99.78	99.88
Fuji Bk Frcd Aug91	8⅝	22-02	99.73	99.78
Gzb Perp	9⅛	16-05	87.00	89.00
Gt Amer'N 1St Sav 92	8⅝	21-04	99.76	99.86
Hill Samuel Perp	9⅛	31-05	88.25	89.25
Hong Kong Perp 1	9⅛	-	82.50	83.00
Hong Kong Perp 2	9⅛	08-03	82.00	82.50
Hong Kong Perp 3	9⅛	11-04	81.50	82.00
Household Jun98	9.325	28-03	100.06	100.16
Hydro 02 (Mthly)	9⅛	24-07	99.75	99.85
Hydro Perp	8⅝	09-03	94.87	95.37
Hydro 05 Mthy	9⅛	08-05	99.84	99.94
Ireland June98	9.38	14-06	99.46	99.56
Ireland Nov08	9½	31-05	99.90	100.00
Italy 05	9⅛	28-02	100.00	100.10
Italy 00	9⅛	21-06	100.47	100.52
Jp Morgan May97	9⅛	23-02	99.85	100.10
Kleinwort Perp	9⅛	31-05	80.25	81.25
Linfin 95	9⅛	-	99.85	99.95
Linfin 01	9⅛	14-06	99.65	99.75
Lloyds Perp 1	9⅛	08-06	88.87	89.37
Lloyds Perp 2	9⅛	28-02	88.87	89.37
Lloyds Perp 3	9.163	28-02	88.00	88.50
Midland Perp 1	9⅛	21-06	87.00	87.50
Midland Perp 2	8⅝	28-02	86.87	87.37
Midland Perp 3	9.538	13-06	85.12	85.62
Midland Frcd Feb 98	9⅛	-	100.03	100.08
Midland Intl 99	8⅝	09-03	98.75	99.00
Mitsubish Frcd Jun91	9⅛	30-06	99.56	99.61
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	9⅛	28-04	99.50	100.00
Mitsui Fin 96	9⅛	06-03	99.95	100.05
Mgn Grenfell Perp	9⅛	27-02	80.25	81.25
Jp Morgan Dec97	9.413	21-03	99.25	99.50
Nt Australia Bk Perp	8.838	11-04	83.50	84.00
Nat Bk Canada 87	9⅛	28-03	77.75	78.75
Nat West Perp (A)	9⅛	11-07	91.75	92.25
Nat West Perp (B)	9⅛	-	91.62	92.12
Nat West Fin 05	8⅝	21-04	98.00	98.25
Nat West Perp (C)	9⅛	28-02	91.37	91.87
Nat West Fin Pp Old	9⅛	15-05	93.75	94.25
New Zealand 93	9.813	-	99.92	100.02
New Zealand 95	9⅛	04-06	99.98	100.08
Northeast Savings 96	9.785	-	99.63	99.73
Northeast Savings95	9⅛	19-12	99.80	99.90
Portugal Dec 93	9.425	08-06	99.55	99.65
Quebec Oct01	8⅝	17-04	98.91	99.01
Queensland May96	8.988	15-05	99.73	99.83
Rio 94	9½	28-02	99.90	100.00
Renfe Nov98	8⅝	15-05	99.35	99.45
Rhonepoulenc Perp	9.78	16-06	90.00	91.00
Rothschilds Perp	9⅛	28-03	79.50	80.50
Rbc 85	9½	09-02	90.00	91.00
Rbs Perp	9⅛	13-06	89.75	90.25
Royal Trst 09Sep2085	8.9	09-03	90.00	91.00
Saitama Bk Frcd 91	9⅛	30-06	99.52	99.57
Santa Barbara Aug96	9⅛	14-05	99.62	99.72
Santa Barbara Sep96	9⅛	28-03	99.63	99.73
Sanwa Intl Jan 93	9.663	17-07	100.10	100.20
Sec Pacific 97	9⅛	-	98.50	98.75
Soc Gen Tranche 1 96	8⅝	16-03	99.73	99.83
Soc Gen Perp	9.325	30-05	90.87	91.37
Soc Gen Nov94	8⅝	09-05	99.60	99.85
Std Chart Perp 4	9.713	04-07	81.25	82.25
Stand Chart Perp1 Mm	9⅛	04-07	80.80	81.80
Stand Chart Perp3	9.4	06-06	81.00	82.00
Stand Chart Perp2	9	09-05	81.50	82.50
Sts Bk Nsw Feb98	9⅛	-	100.40	100.50
St Bk Victoria Perp	8⅝	17-04	94.25	95.25
Taiyo Kobe 97(Cap)	9⅛	-	99.50	100.00
Taiyo 92/04	9⅛	22-05	99.82	99.92
Taiyo Kobe Bk Jan 89	9⅛	30-03	99.94	99.99
Tokugin 92/94	8⅝	30-03	99.85	99.95
Tokugin 97(Cap)	8⅝	11-04	99.50	100.00
Uk Sept96	9⅛	28-03	100.13	100.16
Verelmweel July 91	9.525	25-07	99.82	99.92
Wells Fargo Sep97	9⅛	30-03	98.90	99.15
Wells Fargo 92	9.35	28-02	99.90	100.15
Wells Fargo 00	9⅛	28-02	97.25	97.50
Wells Fargo 94	9⅛	13-03	99.80	99.50
Wells Fargo Feb97	9⅛	16-05	98.70	99.00
Wells Fargo Jul98	9⅛	-	98.40	98.65
Westpac Perp	8.963	30-03	83.50	84.00
Woodside Finance 97L	9⅛	28-04	99.70	99.80
Woodside Finance 97F	9½	28-02	99.88	99.98
World Bk Perp	8.644	15-03	95.50	99.58
Yokohama 97 (Cap)	10	-	99.50	100.00

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Srl Mort Notes No1		20-06	99.95	100.05
Abbey Nat 91 Gb	13.86	21-03	99.97	100.02
Abbey Nat 93 Gb	13.35	05-04	100.00	100.05
Abbey Nat 92/00 Gb	13⅛	17-04	99.96	100.01
All + Leic Nov 93	13⅛	28-02	99.91	99.96
All + Leic Jul 94	13.2052	4-04	99.74	99.79
All + Leic May 95	13⅛	08-05	99.89	99.94
All + Leic Jul 93	13⅛	31-07	99.41	99.51
All + Leic Sep 93	13⅛	28-03	99.90	99.95
Anglia Jan 98	13⅛	17-04	99.91	99.96
Anglia Sep96	13.88	29-03	99.36	99.41
Anz Bkg 97 Gb	13⅛	-	99.98	100.08
Bk Montreal 96 Gb	13⅛	30-03	99.95	100.05
Bq Indosuez 91 Gb	13⅛	2-02	100.10	100.20
Belgium 94 Gb	13⅛	13-04	100.	100.10
B/Ham Midshires 98	13⅛	21-03	99.74	99.84
Brad + Bing Apr98 Gb	12⅝	06-04	99.84	99.89
Bristol + West Oct92	13⅛	24-04	100.02	100.07
Bristol + West Jul93	13⅛	24-07	99.40	99.50
Britannia 93 Gb	13⅛	18-04	99.93	99.98
Britannia 96 Gb	13.3252	4-04	99.66	99.71
Brit Build Feb95	13.1434	14-05	99.73	99.78
Chelt/Glouce Mar94		28-05	99.66	99.71
Citicorp 89/91 Gb	12⅛	-	99.90	100.00
Coop 00	13⅛	24-04	95.80	97.80
Cr Foncier 00 Gb	13⅛	11-04	100.08	100.18
Domes Mort 1 Dec14	13.6	06-03	100.30	100.50
Ex Finance 1 15	13.4130	2-03	100.20	100.40
Ferrovie 95 Gb	13.4323	8-04	100.22	100.32
Halifax Oct 92	13⅛	10-04	99.97	100.02
Halifax Feb96	13⅛	22-02	99.82	99.87
Halifax May94	12⅛	09-05	99.89	99.94
Halifax Sept6 Tnch 1	13.2052	8-02	99.60	99.65
Halifax Sept6 Tnch 2	12.33	20-03	99.53	99.58
Hmc Mo01	13⅛	30-02	99.50	100.50
Hmc No02 Feb 15	12.5383	3-02	100.30	100.50
Hmc No 03 Jul 15	13.5131	2-04	100.20	100.40
Il Oct 94	13⅛	17-04	100.02	100.12
Il Nov 94	13⅛	24-02	99.96	100.06
Ireland 96 Gb	13⅛	09-03	100.05	100.15
Leeds Perm Mar 96	13⅛	16-03	99.81	99.86
Leeds Perm Oct 94	13⅛	13-04	100.04	100.09
Leeds Perm B/S 98	13⅛	14-03	99.71	99.76
Lloyds Euro 96 Gb	12⅛	24-02	98.25	99.25
Mces Fund No 1 Jul18	13.5250	5-04	100.20	100.40
Midland Bk 01 Gb	12.288	-	97.00	97.50
Milk Mkt Bd 93 Gb	13⅛	30-03	99.95	100.00
Mfc 2 Aug 2020	13.5132	0-02	100.25	100.45
Mfc 1 Mar 2020	13.6333	1-03	99.50	100.50
Mfc 3 Oct 2021	13.55	03-04	100.20	100.40
Tmc No 02 Nov 14	13⅛	07-03	100.20	100.40
Tmc No 04 May 15	13⅛	01-03	100.10	100.30
Tmc No 05 Sep 14	13⅛	31-03	100.10	100.30
Tmc No 06 Oct 15	13.2088	1-05	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 07 Nov 15	13.5130	1-03	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 08 Dec 38	12.5222	7-03	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 10 January 16	13.4883	1-03	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 09 Feb 19	13.5130	1-03	100.30	100.50
Mort Secs 1	13.3652	8-04	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 11A Mar 2020	13.2152	0-03	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 11B Mar 2020	12.3302	0-03	100.30	100.50
Tmc No 11C Mar 2020		30-03	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 11D Mar 2020		30-06	100.20	100.40
Nhl 1 Sep 13	13.2883	1-03	99.95	100.15
Nhl 2 Oct 14	13.3382	8-04	100.05	100.25
Nhl 3 Nov 14	13⅛	28-02	100.10	100.30
Nhl 4 Oct 15	13⅛	28-04	100.10	100.30
Nat Provincial Mar96	13⅛	23-03	99.78	99.83
Nat + Prov B/S 99	12⅛	08-05	99.70	99.75
Nat/Anz Bkl 14Jul98	13⅛	17-04	100.22	100.32
Nationwide B/S Oct95	13⅛	18-04	99.98	100.03
Nationwide B/S Jul96	13.2251	7-04	99.75	99.80
Nationwide B/S Oct96	13.2028	0-07	99.53	99.58
New Zealand 97 Gb	12⅛	-	100.12	100.22
Northern Rock Oct95	13⅛	18-04	99.80	99.85
Prudential 95 Gb	13.2888	7-03	100.00	100.10
Resid No 1 May 18	12.6	-	100.40	100.60
Resid No 2 Jul 18	13.45	27-04	100.30	100.50
Rbs 85 Gb	13⅛	-	96.00	98.00
Stand Chart Perp Gb	13⅛	30-03	78.00	83.00
Tmc No 03 Apr 15	13⅛	01-05	100.25	100.45
Tmc No 05 Sep 15	13.5353	1-03	100.30	100.50
Woolwich B/S Nov 95	12⅛	-	99.85	99.90
Woolwich B/S Jul 93	13⅛	13-04	99.94	99.99
Yorkshire B/S Feb 94		10-05	99.73	99.83
Yorkshire 91/94 Gb	13⅛	30-03	99.95	100.05

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 98 Dm	4⅛	-	100.25	100.75
Bk China Nov 93 Dm	6⅛	08-03	99.50	99.75
Bt Greece 92/95 (Dm)	5⅛	30-06	99.25	99.75
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5⅛	19-06	100.00	100.25
Belgium 97 (Dm)	5⅛	30-02	100.57	100.63
Cibc 95 (Dm)	5⅛	28-06	98.25	98.75
Commerzbk 95 (Dm)	5⅛	25-04	99.25	99.75
Comz Bk Dec 93	5⅛	15-06	99.73	99.83
C.O.E. 95 Dm	5¼	12-04	100.00	102.80
Cred Foncier 96 (Dm)	5⅛	16-07	100.31	100.41
Cic Mar 93 Dm	5⅛	20-02	100.14	100.24
Dnc 96 Dm	6	18-07	97.80	98.00
Denmark Stars 96 Dm	5⅛	28-02	100.00	100.50
Dg Bank 96 Dm	5⅛	12-04	99.00	99.50
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	5	24-02	100.05	100.15
Dresdner Fin 98 Dm	5.844	28-04	99.80	99.90
Eec 92 (Dm)	5⅛	22-02	101.10	101.20
Eib 5 1/16 Dm	5⅛	15-06	100.00	100.25
Ikb Fin Nv 95 Dm			98.50	99.00
Ibi 95 Dm	5⅛	21-05	99.00	99.50
Ireland Jul98 (Dm)	6⅛	31-07	99.25	99.75
Ireland 97 (Dm)	5⅛	17-07	99.75	100.00
Ireland Ars 98 Dm	5.95	08-03	98.80	99.25
Landes Kred Wurt Dm	5⅛	10-05	99.50	99.75
Malaysia 05 (Dm)	5⅛	21-03	93.00	94.00
Midland 98 Dm			97.00	98.00
Mitsubishi 94 Dm	6⅛	11-07	99.00	99.50
Montedison 93 Dm	5⅛	28-03	99.25	99.75
Jp Morgan 95 Dm	5⅛	28-02	98.50	99.00
Renfe 96 (Dm)	5.344	14-03	99.37	99.62
Rbc 95 Dm	5⅛	28-03	98.25	98.75
Sec Pac 95 Dm	5⅛	05-06	98.25	98.75
Sweden 97 (Dm)	5⅛	31-05	100.20	100.30
Union Finland 96 Dm	5⅛	10-04	99.00	99.25
Wells Fargo 95 Dm	5⅛	28-02	98.37	98.87

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 Yen		-	100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅛	28-02	100.10	100.60
Edl (Joy) Nov94	4⅛	22-05	100.10	100.60

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Rsina 92 (Ecu)	8⅛	08-08	99.50	100.00
Cr Foncier 96 (Ecu)	8.260	18-04	99.75	100.00
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7⅛	26-04	99.80	100.00
Italy 92 Ecu	8⅛	20-03	99.90	100.00
Pacorp 19Sept 97 Ecu	8½	21-03	97.50	98.50
Staabain Perp Ecu	7⅛	26-04	92.00	95.00

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

FAR EAST GROWTH FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the third Annual General Meeting of FAR EAST GROWTH FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Tuesday 7th March, 1989 at 11 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. To receive and adopt the Management Report of the Directors for the year to 31st December, 1988.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Statutory Auditor for the year to 31st December, 1988.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts as at 31st December, 1988.
4. To grant discharge to the Directors and the Statutory Auditor in respect of the execution of their mandates to 31st December, 1988.
5. To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. To appropriate the earnings.
7. To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or represented.

The Shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
J. Pierson
Secretary

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bond Corp. Profit Soared in Half

Asset Sales by Bell Group Companies Boosted Revenue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. said Monday that equity-accounted net profit in the half year ended Dec. 31 rose 19.3 percent while sales soared more than threefold. The results were boosted by asset sales from the Bell Group companies, but analysts were skeptical about the meaning of the results.

The equity-accounted net of entrepreneur Alan Bond's flagship climbed to 133.49 million Australian dollars ($116.5 million) from 111.89 million dollars a year earlier. Sales rocketed to 4.81 billion dollars from 1.58 billion dollars.

Net operating profit rose 39.9 percent from a year earlier, to 152.8 million dollars.

Group operating revenue soared to 5.18 billion dollars from 1.67 billion dollars. The figure was raised by 1.8 billion dollars in asset sales from the Bell companies.

The managing director of Bond Corp., Peter Beckwith, said in a statement that the group was emerging from a phase highlighted by several major acquisitions, including G. Heileman Brewing Co. of the United States, and securing control over the Bell companies.

"No further major acquisitions by Bond Corp. are anticipated in the second half of the year," he said. "However, the previously stated intention to secure a major operating cash-flow business for group member Bell Resources is unchanged."

Analysts said they wanted further details of Bond's valuations of the assets sold and were hesitant to recommend the company.

"We would expect the stock to continue to underperform the market due to low interest cover and continuing doubts over earnings quality," said an Australian broker.

"I'm glad it's him paying the interest not me," Brad Orgill, an analyst with Potter Partners Ltd., said of Mr. Bond.

Camera Press

Alan Bond, whose Bond Corp. Holdings said it was emerging from an acquisition phase.

The analyst said he believed Bond Corp.'s debt levels were maintainable only with major further asset sales, such as the company's resources division, though he acknowledged that anything was possible, given Mr. Bond's investment style.

"It's too high-risk for me," Mr. Orgill said.

Bond Corp.'s net interest payments more than doubled in the half, to 302.3 million dollars, from 144.9 million dollars, reflecting an increased level of borrowings that has come under criticism.

Mr. Beckwith said the company was emerging from its acquisition phase, and predicted that increased profits would follow. At the end of its rationalization plan, he said, Bond Corp. would have no significant exposures to equities beyond its 20.1 percent stake in the British holding company Lonrho PLC, and a 3 percent stake in Allied Lyons PLC.

The executive's statement noted the "substantial growth" of the group's media and communications operations, including its Chilean telephone holdings, which contributed 62.8 million dollars before tax and interest.

Bond Corp.'s Hong Kong subsidiary, Bond Corp. International Ltd., announced separate results in Hong Kong Friday, showing a 68 percent increase in net profit, to 236 million Hong Kong dollars ($30.3 million) during the six months.

Bond Media Ltd., another subsidiary, said Monday it suffered an operating loss of 14.75 million Australian dollars in the same period.

Bell Group Ltd. reported a dramatic return to profit in the six months, with a 114.11 million dollar profit, compared with a 498.3 million dollar loss a year earlier.

In 1987, the company, then controlled by the Australian investor Robert Holmes à Court, was savaged by the collapse in global equities. The group said much of its sharply higher revenue came from sales of its own assets.

Bell Group said gross revenue was 1.97 billion dollars, up 47.8 percent.

Bell Resources Ltd., meanwhile, posted net profit of 223.15 million dollars for all of last year, compared with a loss of 270.4 million the year earlier.

The company said the sale of its 30 percent stake in Broken Hill Pty. for 3.06 billion dollars was the principal factor accounting for its group operating revenue in 1988 of 3.67 billion dollars.

The company listed discontinued operations as all its earth-moving interests, the Stoll Moss theaters and Berman & Nathans Ltd. costume business in Britain, along with British property holdings.

(AFP, Reuters)

Finnish Firm to Purchase Wilson Sporting Goods

Reuters

HELSINKI — Amer Group Ltd. of Finland said Monday it had signed an agreement to pay $200 million for Wilson Sporting Goods Co. of the United States, in a deal that would make Amer a market leader in golf equipment.

Amer said the deal was expected to be concluded by the end of next month once final details, including U.S. regulatory clearance, had been worked out.

Amer, which already owns MacGregor Golf Co. of the United States, said Wilson's golf-equipment production facilities and retail network would give it an even stronger position in the growing golf market.

Wilson's worldwide operations include the design, manufacture and distribution of sports equipment, apparel and athletic shoes for golf and tennis as well as team sports such as baseball, football and basketball.

The Finnish business group said in a statement that it would acquire Wilson from certain affiliates of the New York-based investment company, Wesray Capital Corp. Wesray specializes in leveraged buyouts and subsequent resales.

Amer said it would finance the deal and provide any extra working capital that Wilson, based in Chicago, needed using cash from its operations, the proceeds of previous share issues and its international financing facilities.

It said the deal would increase Amer's estimated net sales in the current financial year to 7.5 billion markka ($1.76 billion).

Wilson had estimated 1988 sales of $425 million, Amer said. Wilson's sales and operating profits have shown strong improvement since the mid-1980s, but heavy financing costs have restricted growth in the company's pretax profit.

NZI Cancels Rights Issue After Huge Loss

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — NZI Corp., New Zealand's largest financial company, announced Monday it is to cancel a 286 million New Zealand dollar ($174.8 million) rights issue after reporting a net loss of 202.44 million dollars for the nine months to Dec. 31.

Instead, NZI will turn to its controlling shareholder, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp. of Britain, for the funding.

Separately, New Zealand Stock Exchange executive director Roger Gill said trading in NZI shares had been suspended, effective Tuesday, to clarify the basis on which the company canceled the rights issue.

The NZI managing director, Harry Kember, said the company was morally justified in scrapping the issue, given the financial results.

General Accident, which last year bought a 51 percent stake in NZI, will unconditionally underwrite a new 286 million dollar renounceable linked offer of NZI ordinary shares and convertible unsecured subordinated notes to be made on similar terms to the canceled rights issue, NZI said.

General Accident, which also plans to lend NZI 100 million dollars, needs NZI board approval to lift its holding above 60 percent. If take-up of the new issue by other shareholders falls short, its stake could rise to 67 percent.

NZI's nine-month consolidated loss compared with a profit of 104.32 million dollars in the same period a year earlier. The concern pointed to continued losses at its banking unit, NZI Bank Ltd., and disappointing results in its life-insurance division.

NZI said it would make loss provisions for its banking unit of about 37 million dollars, bringing the total for the nine months to 176.49 million dollars. NZI announced a loss provision of 138.98 million dollars for the six months to Sept. 30, 1988.

The rights issue, announced on Nov. 21, offered shareholders one ordinary share and 60 cents of convertible subordinated loan stock at 1.20 dollars per share for every four held.

Jim Cook, the company secretary, confirmed in an interview that those who had paid the rights consideration, the premium paid on the market for the rights, would lose their money. Rights have traded as high as four or five cents. He said shareholders would be refunded their application money of 1.20 dollars per share.

Mr. Cook said it was unlikely the revised issue would proceed before the announcement of NZI's results for the year, expected in June.

IBJ Plans to Join City Banks in Loan Field

Reuters

TOKYO — Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. plans to enter the loan market for consumers and smaller corporations, which has long been the preserve of Japan's city banks, senior bank officials said Monday.

The bank has asked the Finance Ministry for permission to set up a joint venture that could be called IBJ Finance Co., the officials said.

IBJ is the first long-term credit bank to plan such an extensive entry into retail banking. Long-term banks have traditionally provided long-term funds to Japan's major corporations and have left consumer lending to the city banks, Japan's commercial banks.

IBJ, the biggest long-term credit bank, expects IBJ Finance to be capitalized at 500 million yen ($4 million), the bank officials said.

IBJ will provide 5 percent of the total, the maximum it can legally contribute. The rest will come from certain of its partly owned subsidiaries, including IBJ Lease Co. and Nippon Housing Loan Co.

The IBJ officials said the new venture would offer consumer credits, loans for financial transactions such as stock and bond investments, and funds for corporate financing. It will also provide consultancy services.

They said the move was necessary for IBJ because city banks are in increasing competition with long-term institutions by extending the maturity of their loans.

IBJ is also studying the possibility of entering nonbank banking businesses, such as factoring, they said. Factoring enables a company to collect money on credit sales, the factor purchasing the company's invoiced debts at a cash discount, and then seeking repayment from the original purchaser of the company's goods or services.

MINORCO: *New Gold Fields Bid*

(Continued from first finance page)

effects, Minorco said after launching its first bid for Gold Fields in September that, if successful, it planned to sell Newmont Mining Corp. of the United States, as well as Gold Field's holding in Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd., Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd., and all of the London company's other South African interests.

But with the temporary injuction in place, Minorco's new bid is conditional on the outcome of the legal appeal in the United States.

Minorco has 28 days from Monday to present its tender offer documents to shareholders, and the company clearly hopes that a favorable appeal decision will be made within that time. A Minorco adviser declined to speculate what the company's position would be if the appeals court upheld the restraint order.

The new Minorco bid represents a 10 percent increase over its previous offer. Consolidated Gold's shareholders are being offered £14 a share. Of the per-share offer, £10.25 is in cash, with the rest in Minorco shares.

Although British institutional investors would generally prefer an all-cash offer, the share component of the deal would be instrumental in bringing the Anglo American-De Beers holding in Minorco down to 40 percent, from the present 60.1 percent, a shift that supports Minorco's claim that it is becoming an operating company and no longer is under South African control.

Consolidated Gold's shares closed at £14.375 on the London Stock Exchange on Monday. That compares with a closing price of £10.85 the day before Minorco launched its first bid last September.

NTT Stock Price Slides on Worries Over Recruit Scandal

Reuters

TOKYO — The share price of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's largest company, slid Monday toward its all-time low on the Tokyo Stock Exchange following charges linking some of its executives to the Recruit Cosmos Co. share scandal, brokers said.

NTT fell 40,000 yen ($318.20), to 1.64 million yen a share, after hitting a low of 1.62 million yen.

The stock is almost back to the price, 1.60 million yen, at which it was originally offered on Feb. 10, 1987, its all-time low. It hit a high of 3.1 million yen on April 22, 1987.

Some market operators said NTT could fall to 1.60 million yen and continue to slide right through.

"At the moment," said Shigeru Akiba, head trader at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd., "I don't see any positive factors to buy on, because of the negative factors of the Recruit scandal."

Two former executives of NTT were arrested on Monday on suspicion of bribery in the Recruit share scandal. They were among a group of public figures who bought shares of Recruit Cosmos, the real-estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., and were able to realize huge profits after the shares were floated on the over-the-counter market in 1986.

NTT was privatized in 1987. But the government still holds 65 percent of its shares, having sold off 10.2 million since 1987. Knowing further NTT stock sales are due, the government has tried to keep share prices artificially high, brokers said.

"The share price was holding up on the belief that the government would support it," said Darrel Whitten, an electronics analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities (Japan) Ltd. But with the Recruit scandal, "the whole mystique has left it."

In December, the NTT chairman, Hisashi Shinto, resigned following press reports of allegations that some of the hefty profits reaped by his former secretary from the sale of Recruit Cosmos shares went into Mr. Shinto's bank account.

Mr. Shinto was an important force in NTT's metamorphosis into a profitable private company from a bulky public corporation.

The Tokyo metropolitan government is studying whether to exclude NTT from a group that plans to invest in the huge Tokyo Teleport Center project.

Although such exclusion should not have a major impact on revenue, similar repercussions could bode ill for NTT, analysts said.

"Fundamentally, NTT is also in a weak position due to the arrival of new telecommunications carriers," said an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "These new carriers could prove strong competitors for the former monopoly."

HYPER: *Carrefour Is Adapting to the U.S. Market*

(Continued from first finance page)

motions are advertised consistently in the local newspapers.

Carrefour also augmented its product selection, specifically for bread, fish, and frozen foods. American shoppers demand more choices than the French, said a Carrefour spokesman in Philadelphia. "We just had to learn the rhythms of the American consumers," Mr. Bon said.

In an effort to brighten the ambience of the stores, Carrefour also replaced linoleum-style floors with a brighter tiled surface — a major effort since the store has three times the floor space of Notre Dame cathedral. Traffic has increased and "our initial results do not encourage us to leave," Mr. Bon said.

It was in the United States that Carrefour's founders, Jacques Fournier and the brothers Denis and Jacques Defforey, first came across the idea that propelled them to start their first hypermarket. The three French entrepreneurs, who with Mr. Bon form the company's executive committee, gleaned their retail formula — ample parking, one-stop-shopping, and discount pricing — from a seminar in Dayton, Ohio, in 1962.

Retailers in the United States adapted the concept for supermarkets and shopping malls, but the French decided to leapfrog that stage and go straight to hypermarkets.

As increasing numbers of French families acquired cars, they began to abandon the traditional corner stores for the discount prices at the new Carrefour hypermarkets in the suburbs. "Price is everything to the French," Mr. Bon said.

The landscape of French retailing was changed, despite protests from small shopkeepers. By the 1970s, however, new laws in France began restricting the number and size of hypermarkets allowed in any given area.

In response, Carrefour developed a chain of smaller supermarkets that offered a limited selection of one-brand products. Then it started to take the hypermarket concept outside France.

It did not work everywhere. Forays into Belgium, West Germany, and Britain failed. Those countries already had well-established retail distribution networks and Carrefour's late start proved too great a handicap.

But the idea took off in Spain, where there were no established national supermarket chains, and Carrefour was able to help develop the country's distribution network. The same was true in Argentina and Brazil, where Carrefour now operates 20 stores.

In the United States, the company has a 22 percent participation in Costco Wholesale Corp., which operates 45 warehouse discount stores on the West Coast and reported a profit of $4.5 million on sales of $1.37 billion in 1987.

"Carrefour is the leader in the market," said Ms. Rigoureau, the retail specialist. "They are well managed and they have enormous purchasing power."

Now with more than 70 hypermarkets in France and 45 abroad, Carrefour is among the top 20 retailers in the world. It is three times the size of its nearest French rival, Euromarché SA, which reported sales of $3.3 billion in 1987.

A quarter-century after Carrefour's debut, the hypermarket concept has started to catch on in the United States. In addition to Carrefour, Hyper Shoppes Inc., which is 20 percent owned by Euromarché, operates two stores in Cincinnati. The first store is now turning a profit after three years in operation. Wal-Mart Stores Inc., generally working in partnership with a local grocery chain, operates stores in Texas, Kansas, and Missouri through its Hypermarket U.S.A. division.

Carrefour, which is listed on the Paris Stock Exchange, is a favorite among stock analysts, who say they do not regard its initial slow start in the United States as a threat to the company's future.

"Even if it's a failure, it won't affect the results," said Eric Bouttchnei, of the brokerage Patrick du Bouzet. When the company's profits for 1988 are announced, an increase of about 15 percent, to about $145 million, is expected.

Both management and analysts agree, however, that the company's future growth will come from the continuation of its international expansion and diversification.

London Metals

Feb. 20

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2136.00	2145.00	2130.00	2135.00
Forward	2715.00	2720.00	2125.00	2130.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1493.50	1495.00	1450.50	1452.00
Forward	1468.50	1469.00	1573.00	1574.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	344.50	345.50	337.50	339.50
Forward	352.00	352.50	345.00	346.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18800	18900	18350	18550
Forward	18300	18400	18100	18200
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	586.00	591.00	587.00	588.00
Forward	601.00	604.00	599.00	601.00
ZINC (High Grade) U.S. Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2000.00	2010.00	1985.00	1990.00
Forward	1905.00	1908.00	1885.00	1887.00

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Feb. 20

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Mar	261.40	262.00	263.00	259.60	259.40	260.00
May	264.40	265.00	268.20	264.40	264.00	265.00
Aug	263.40	264.00	265.00	264.00	264.00	265.00
Oct	258.00	259.00	261.00	258.40	259.20	259.40
Dec	256.40	257.00	257.00	257.00	253.00	254.00
Mar	254.00	255.00	N.T.	N.T.	254.00	255.00
May	252.00	254.00	N.T.	N.T.	253.00	255.00

Volume: 5,002 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton

Mar	850	853	857	848	848	847
May	867	868	873	863	863	863
Jul	887	889	893	883	883	883
Sep	865	867	870	865	863	863
Dec	885	886	894	885	878	878
Mar	873	875	876	865	865	865
May	875	877	878	877	875	875

Volume: 4,157 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE Sterling per metric ton

Mar	1,141	1,143	1,159	1,141	N.A.	N.A.
May	1,120	1,122	1,138	1,120	N.A.	N.A.
Jul	1,093	1,095	1,115	1,093	N.A.	N.A.
Sep	1,084	1,085	1,103	1,085	N.A.	N.A.
Nov	1,071	1,073	1,094	1,079	N.A.	N.A.
Jan	1,067	1,072	1,086	1,075	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	1,060	1,066	1,080	1,063	N.A.	N.A.

Volume: 2,788 lots of 5 tons.

Source: Reuters.

Paris Commodities

Feb. 20

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Close
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,955	1,920	1,925	1,930	+31
Aug	1,905	1,865	1,940	1,935	+32
Oct	1,895	1,875	1,885	1,888	+29
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,845	1,849	+33
Mar	1,859	N.T.	1,825	1,845	+35
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,825	1,845	+35

Est. vol: 4,480 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,704 lots. Open interest: 14,122.

COCOA French francs per 100 kg

Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,125	+
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,135	—	+
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	—	+
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	—	+
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	—	+
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	—	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	—	Unch.

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open position.

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg

Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	—	+28
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,220	—	+22
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,189	1,200	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	1,185	+3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	1,180	+21
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	—	+21
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,150	—	+21

Est. vol: 0 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 54 lots. Open position: 638.

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

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FIRST AUSTRALIA PRIME INCOME INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Australia Prime Income Investment Company Limited (the "Company") will be held at Mercury House, 2 Tutakumoa Road, Rarotonga, Cook Islands on March 2, 1989 at 9:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

(1) To elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
(2) To ratify the appointment of Mr. L.P.C. Taylor of Price Waterhouse, Jersey, C.I. as auditor of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989.
(3) The amendment of Primary By-Law No. 3 to permit the Company to pay Canadian dollar dividends.
(4) The amendment to the Articles of Association to permit monthly dividends.
(5) The amendment of Primary By-Law No. 6 to permit the Company to invest in further Australian and New Zealand securities.
(6) To transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

The board of Directors has fixed the close of business on January 20, 1989 as the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors

Voting arrangements for IDR-holders

IDR-holders are not entitled to attend the meeting. Those who wish to vote must follow one of the following procedures:

1. If the IDRs are held in an account with Euro-clear or Cedel, IDR-holders must contact Euro-clear (attention: Equities Department, telephone 32-2-519.12.11, telex 61025 MGTEC B) or Cedel (attention: Securities Administration, telephone 352.44.99.21, telex 2791 CEDEL LU) by February 27, 1989 instructing them to block the IDRs in the IDR-holder's account until conclusion of the meeting and specifying the manner in which the votes attributable to their IDRs should be cast.
2. If the IDRs are not held in Euro-clear or Cedel, IDR-holders must ensure that their voting instructions, together with either their IDRs or their bank's confirmation of deposit (including IDR serial numbers), reach the Depositary at the address given below (attention: Securities Department, telephone 32-2-508.84.49, telex 21752 MORBK B) by February 28, 1989.

A fee of U.S. $10 per voting instruction will be due to the Depositary. IDR-holders who instruct Euro-clear to vote will be debited by Euro-clear. The other IDR-holders are requested to transfer the fee to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, for account 670-01-422 of the Depositary. Copies of the information circular relating to the Meeting are available at the address indicated below:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
35, Avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels,
as Depositary.

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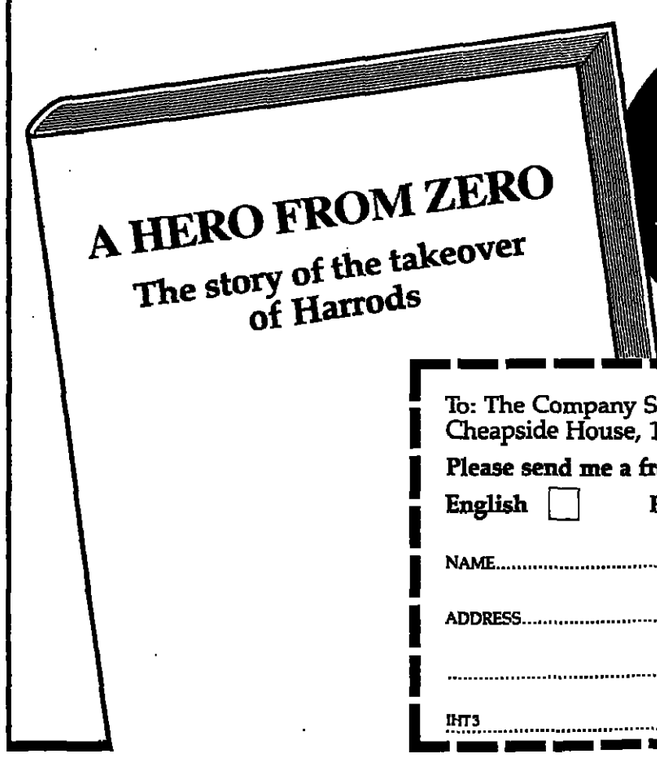

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SPORTS

Budd Takes Firm Stand In Assailing Apartheid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Zola Budd, the South African-born runner who recently indicated that she wanted to return to international competition, has strongly condemned apartheid.

In a television interview Sunday in Johannesburg, Budd said that she had "always hated" any form of racial discrimination.

She appeared on an independent pay television channel, M-Net.

Budd said she had not spoken out strongly against apartheid when she was competing for Britain, her adopted homeland, because she had not wanted to "get involved in the hypocrisy of the anti-apartheid wagon."

The runner returned to South Africa last year when she came under pressure from British athletics groups.

She adopted British citizenship in 1984 to sidestep a ban on competing in international meets, from which South Africans are barred because of their country's apartheid policies.

Last month, after British television interviews in which she criticized several anti-apartheid leaders, Budd said publicly for the first time that she did not support apartheid.

But her condemnation on South African television Sunday of racial discrimination was the strongest yet and has increased speculation that she is planning a return to international athletics.

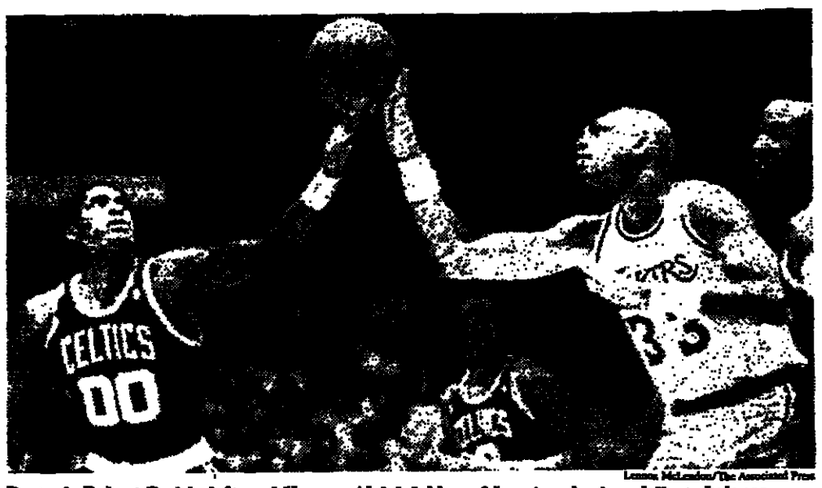
"I have always felt in my heart that I hate apartheid and always resented it," she said. "I do not believe in the superiority of one race above another based on the color of a person's skin."

The International Amateur Athletics Federation opened an inquiry on Budd last year to examine allegations that she had run a race in South Africa. Budd denied the allegation, but was suspended for a year and chose to return to South Africa.

Soon after her arrival, she became engaged to a businessman in Bloemfontein, her hometown and the capital of Orange Free State.

But Budd has said that she is interested in competing internationally again and has declined to compete in South Africa.

She is studying politics at Orange Free State University. *(AFP, AP)*



Lennox McLendon/The Associated Press

Boston's Robert Parish, left, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Los Angeles in a delicate balance.

Dantley Breaks His Silence

United Press International

DALLAS — The Dallas Mavericks' owner, Donald Carter, has met with Adrian Dantley and said he was hopeful the star forward would play with the Mavericks Monday night, a team spokesman said.

Dantley has refused to report since being traded by Detroit last week.

Carter met with Dantley and his agent on Sunday night at an airport hotel, Kevin Sullivan, Mavericks director of media relations, said Monday.

The general manager, Norm Sonju, released a statement: "First, Mr. Carter did meet with Adrian and his agent at the Marriott in Washington tonight. Secondly, Dantley said he did want to play for the Mavericks. Third, Norm was optimistic that Adrian would be in uniform tomorrow night in San Antonio."

Dantley, 33, has missed two Mavericks games since being traded by the Detroit Pistons last week for Mark Aquirre. The Mavericks also obtained a first-round draft choice in 1991.

Dantley was required to report Friday but did not.

"Hopefully, out of this meeting will come something positive," said Coach John MacLeod. "That would be Adrian Dantley being available in San Antonio on Monday. If not in San Antonio, then Denver for sure. We need to have him in uniform, that goes without saying."

Associates of Dantley have said the high-scoring forward was shocked and hurt by the trade, which removed him from a team considered a serious contender for the NBA title.

Michigan Is Defeated By Indiana

The Associated Press

Jay Edward's 3-point shot at the buzzer lifted Indiana, ranked ninth by The Associated Press writers' poll, past No. 13 Michigan, 76-75, in a college basketball game Sunday in Bloomington, Indiana. It was the Hoosiers 15th straight victory at home.

Edwards scored 23 points, including 13 in the final nine minutes. He also made three of four free throws in the last 1:22 to keep the Hoosiers close after Michigan led 75-71 on a 3-pointer by Sean Higgins.

The Hoosiers, who have 21 victories and 5 losses, are 11-1 in the Big Ten conference with six games left to play. Illinois is second in the conference with an 8-4 record. Michigan, 19-6 overall, fell into a tie with Iowa for third at 7-5.

Rumeal Robinson led the Wolverines with 24 points.

Missouri 79, Nebraska 63: In Columbia, Missouri, Gary Leonard scored 11 of No. 3 Missouri's first 17 points. The Tigers, 2-2 under interim head coach Rich Daly, went ahead 19-6 and extended it to 38-21 at halftime.

Nebraska, 14-12 overall and 2-8 in the Big Eight, shot 8-for-31 in the first half. The Cornhuskers did not reach double digits in scoring until Bo Reid's basket made it 25-10 with 7:41 left in the half.

Leonard scored 23 points and Anthony Peeler 22 for Missouri, now 22-5 and 8-2.

West Virginia 90, Rhode Island 66: In Morgantown, West Virginia, Chris Brooks scored 22 points and Ray Foster 17 as the No. 14 Mountaineers, 22-2 and 15-0 in the Atlantic 10, extended the nation's longest winning streak to 21 games.

John Evans scored 23 points for Rhode Island, 11-13 and 7-8, which lost its third straight. Herb Dixon scored 17, and Kenny Green 11.

Nevada-Las Vegas 62, Temple 60: In Las Vegas, Greg Anthony made a game-winning, off-balance jumper with 28 seconds left as the No. 18 Runnin' Rebels rallied in the final four minutes. Nevada-Las Vegas improved to 18-6 overall, while Temple fell to 15-9. Anthony and Anderson Hunt each scored 17 points for the Runnin' Rebels.

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

SIDELINES

Sabatini Leaves Argentina Early

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Gabriela Sabatini, the Argentine tennis star, flew to the United States on Sunday, after receiving threatening letters, sources said.

Sabatini, staying with her family in the Atlantic resort of Mar del Plata, south of Buenos Aires, had received two typewritten letters in recent days in which her life was threatened if she did not pay $250,000, the police said.

The world's fourth-ranked player, who was preparing for the U.S. women's circuit, cut short her stay in Argentina by two weeks.

Twiggs Wins by 2 in San Diego Golf

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Greg Twiggs shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday for a two-stroke victory in the $700,000 Shearson Lehman Hutton Open. Twiggs, who had a 17-under-par 271 total for the four-day tournament at the Torrey Pines Golf Course, earned $126,000.

The third-round leader, Steve Elkington of Australia, struggled to a 1-over-par 73 to finish in a second-place tie at 273 with Mark Wiebe, Brad Faxon and Mark O'Meara.

Twiggs's previous best finish was a tie for third in the 1985 Greater Milwaukee Open. *(See Scoreboard)*

For the Record

The Soviet Union will be the host to a professional tennis tournament for the first time when the women's Virginia Slims tour makes a stop in Moscow later this year, the newspaper Izvestia said Monday. Moscow also will be the site of a men's Grand Prix tournament in 1990, it added. Both are likely to be played indoors. *(UPI)*

Need an Assistant? Try the NFL

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There used to be an axiom in the National Football League: If the team did badly, dismiss the head coach. Now, the head coach remains and the assistants go.

Eighty-two coaches, four of them head coaches, have either left, been cut, or taken on new assignments with their teams among the 28 teams of the NFL. It has been estimated that about 40 of those coaches have not been rehired.

"I don't recall ever seeing so many coaches out of work," said Mike Lynn, general manager of the Minnesota Vikings. "In my 15 years in the league, there's been more movement by assistant coaches right now. In fact, I think there's more going on now than any time in the modern era of the NFL."

The owner of the Cleveland Browns, Art Modell, said, "It's a new era now."

He gave the coach, Marty Schottenheimer, the option of remaining with the condition that he hire an offensive coordinator and make the defense more aggressive. Schottenheimer refused to take Modell's advice and resigned.

"I don't want to call it interference," Modell said. "But the game is so complicated now, you've got to be able to have assistants who aren't simply part of the old-boy network. And if you're a head coach, you've got to learn how to delegate that authority."

Schottenheimer is now head coach of the Kansas City Chiefs. Modell hired Bud Carson from the New York Jets only after Carson accepted two of Modell's choices as assistants.

Chuck Noll, architect of the Pittsburgh Steeler teams that won four Super Bowls in the 1970s, was forced to accede to the demands of the team president, Dan Rooney, who wanted a different defense. Eventually, Tony Dungy resigned as defensive coordinator. He wound up with the Kansas City Chiefs as coach of the defensive backs after talking to the New York Giants, who had dismissed their secondary coach, Len Fontes.

Tom Landry, coach of the Dallas Cowboys, recently demoted Ernie Stautner, his defensive coordinator of 13 years.

"It's time to go in a new direction," said Landry, after creating a personnel position for Stautner, who will leave after next season. Landry hired George Hill, who had been dismissed by the Indianapolis Colts.

After 20 seasons with the Denver Broncos, Joe Collier was dismissed as defensive coordinator.

There were some unusual aspects of the recent moves:

- *Winning didn't guarantee a job.* Of the 16 teams that posted records of .500 or above, 7 dismissed at least one coach.
- Twenty-two teams made coaching changes.

One highly regarded assistant, who quit and then was the subject of speculation for an opening on another team, pleaded with a reporter the other day: "Don't even say I said 'no comment.' This is a sensitive time, and I don't want to say anything that could be misconstrued."

Another assistant coach, who was in the running for a head coaching job with another team, said: "I've got to be very careful in what I say now. I don't want it to look as if I'm politicking for the job."

An assistant's lot is not easy. It once prompted this comment from a former Jets coach, Joe Gardi: "If you're at a cocktail party, your head's on a swivel. You're talking to someone and then all of a sudden Tom Landry walks through the door and you're ignored.

"Assistants are always trying to make points with another head coach. They never know when they might need him."

Experienced assistants routinely earn $75,000 a year, and coordinators are in the six-figure class. But there appears to be more uncertainty about jobs than ever before.

"An assistant coach has about as much security now as a player," said Carl Peterson, president and general manager of the Kansas City Chiefs. He recently replaced the team's previous president, Jack Steadman, and its general manager, Jim Schaaf.

"In the '90s the operation will change," said Lynn of the Vikings. "There will be a three-man coaching staff and a three-man front-office staff. The head coach will have an offensive and defensive coordinator, while the front office will have a CEO-type and two general managers, one for administration and one for the football end.

"You'll see more of quality people. I don't mean they're not now, but it will require a lot more to be a coach."

"It's a musical chairs thing, and when the music stops, unfortunately, some coaches are still standing," Peterson said.

Changing Scene On the Sideline

National Football League coaching changes, from the end of the season through yesterday.

	Left	Moved	Hired
Atlanta	0	0	0
Buffalo	2	1	1
Chicago	0	0	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1
Cleveland*	9	0	5
Dallas	1	2	2
Denver	6	2	3
Detroit †	7	1	8
Green Bay	0	0	0
Houston	2	0	0
Indianapolis	6	0	5
Kansas City*	9	0	7
L.A. Raiders	5	0	3
L.A. Rams	0	0	0
Miami	1	0	1
Minnesota	0	0	0
New England	3	0	2
Giants	1	0	0
Jets	2	0	2
New Orleans	0	0	0
Philadelphia	1	1	1
Phoenix	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	5	0	3
San Diego*	5	0	4
S.F.*	1	3	2
Seattle	2	0	1
Tampa Bay	1	0	0
Washington	1	0	2

*Head coach change
†Retained interim coach

NYT

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ANATOLY Karpov, the former world titleholder from the Soviet Union, was almost everyone's favorite to win his quarterfinal world championship candidates match with the Icelandic grandmaster Johann Hjartarson, which ended Feb. 6 in Seattle, and he did, by 3½ to 1½. Indeed, right from the start of these elimination matches, Karpov has been unanimously expected to zip on through to another title bout with his countryman Gary Kasparov.

Hjartarson, on the other hand, failed to evince the bright attacking play that led to his rapid advancement last year. For example, in Game 3, below, he went astray early as White, ceding the initiative to Karpov, who quickly broke through with a winning attack.

Karpov chose one of his mainstays, the Flohr-Zaitsev (9...Re8 and 10...Bb7) Defense to the Ruy Lopez. But instead of attempting to maintain a solid, passive position on the queenside after 15 Bb2, he anticipated White's intended expansion with a4, c4 and so on by dredging up an almost forgotten move, the line-opening 15...a5!?, which the British international master Robert Wade played in 1968.

Hjartarson should have given his e4 pawn additional protection with 16 Qb1. In any case, his 16 Bb3 c6 17 Nb3 was wrong unless, after 17...ab 18 cb ed, he dared to venture 19 Na5 Ra5!? 20 ba c5 Bb5 Qa5, but evidently he was afraid of the strong Black center pawns.

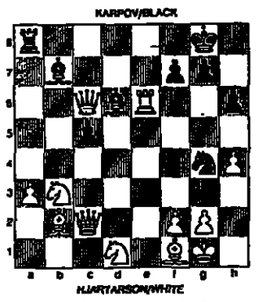
His 19 Nfd4 allowed Karpov to knock out the important e4 pawn by 19...c5! 20 bc (an attempt to win the d6 pawn by 20 Nb5 cb 21 ab Ra1 22 Ba1 Ne4 23 Be4 Re4 24 Re4 Be4 25 Nd6 loses a piece to 25...Nb6! 26 Be5 Nc4! 27 Qd4 Nd6 28 Bd6 Qd6 29 Qe4 Qd1) dc 21 Nb5 Ne4.

After 23 Nc3, it did not escape Karpov's notice that the white king was bereft of defenders and that he could rapidly aim his own forces toward the king's wing. Accordingly, he played 23...Ng5 and Hjartarson found himself in deep trouble.

The former champion's 26...Qc6 threatened 27...Nh3! and, after 27 Re3 Bd6, the threat was 28...Bf4.

After 29...Ng4, Hjartarson had to try a defense with 30 Rh3, as ugly as that looks. Instead, he tried desperately to mix things up with 30 Re6?, but after Karpov's 30...Bh2! 31 Kh1 Qe6, his wild hopes came to nought.

KARPOV/BLACK



HJARTARSON/WHITE

Position after 30 Re6

If he had counted on 32 f3, he was at once disabused by Karpov's 32...Qe1!, the main point being that 33 fg Qh4 34 Bc4 Bg3 35 Kg1 Qh2 36 Kf1 Qh1 37 Ke2 Qe1 38 Kd3 ends in 38...Be4 mate. Hjartarson gave up.

RUY LOPEZ

White Hjartarson	Black Karpov	White Hjartarson	Black Karpov
1 e4	e5	16 cb	cd
2 Nf3	Nc6	17 Nfd4	c5
3 Bb5	a6	18 bc	dc
4 Ba4	Nf6	19 Nb5	Ne4
5 O-O	Be7	20 Qc2	Ndf6
6 Re1	b5	21 Nc3	Ng5
7 Bb3	d6	22 Bb6	Re1
8 c3	O-O	23 Re1	Qc7
9 h3	Re8	24 Bf1	Qc6
10 d4	Bf7	25 Re3	Bd6
11 Nbd2	Bf8	26 f4	Ne5
12 a3	h6	27 Nd1	Ng4
13 Bc2	Nh5	28 Re6	Bh2+
14 f4	Nhf7	29 Kh1	Qxe6
15 Bb2	a5	30 f3	Qe1
16 Bc3	c6	31 Resigns	
17 Nb3	a5		

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BOOKS

BACK IN THE U.S.S.R.: An American Family Returns to Moscow

By Jerrold and Leona Schecter and family. 468 pages. $24.95. Scribner Book Companies, Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Maria Carlson

MOST of our popular information on the Soviet Union comes from the journalists who have been stationed there. The most recent entry, one with a slight twist, is the Schecter family's "Back in the U.S.S.R.: An American Family Returns to Moscow."

In the summer of 1987 Jerrold Schecter, chief of the Time-Life Moscow bureau from 1968 to 1970, returned to the Soviet Union with his family to see just how much life had changed since they had lived there. Their 10-week visit produced both a PBS film and a book of the family's personal and professional impressions of a Soviet Union in the throes of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

"Back in the U.S.S.R." is a jumble of impressions, statistics, descriptions and details, relevant and irrelevant, which together produce a crazy quilt of new information and old clichés, not only about the daily life of Soviet citizens, but also about the privileged life of Americans living and working in the Soviet Union. About half of the chapters were written by Schecter and his wife, Leona; the rest are the product of their various offspring and their spouses, focusing on their particular areas of interest and expertise.

The Schecter ménage touches on many aspects of Soviet life: politics, dissent, the press, publishing, the intellectuals, education, the arts, medicine and the youth scene. Their reports highlight the difference between the Soviet Union of the late 1960s, trapped in Brezhnevian stagnation, and Mikhail Gorbachev's relatively dynamic society of today. The variety of narrative voices and assumptions, ranging from mature, conservative skepticism about the possibility of reforming the Soviet system, to the naïve, typically American assumption that Russian generosity and hospitality after three days' acquaintance are identical with intimate friendship, makes for interesting reading.

The main weakness of the Schecters' narrative lies in the fact that, except for a few new faces sought out by the more adventurous younger Schecters, most of the Soviet people the family meets are old regulars: the same dissidents, Jewish refuseniks, journalists, bureaucrats, eccentrics, intellectuals and "professional friends" American diplomats and journalists have passed on to each other (and to us, their readers) for years. Conspicuously missing from this book are the rank-and-file workers who will have to make Gorbachev's reforms work.

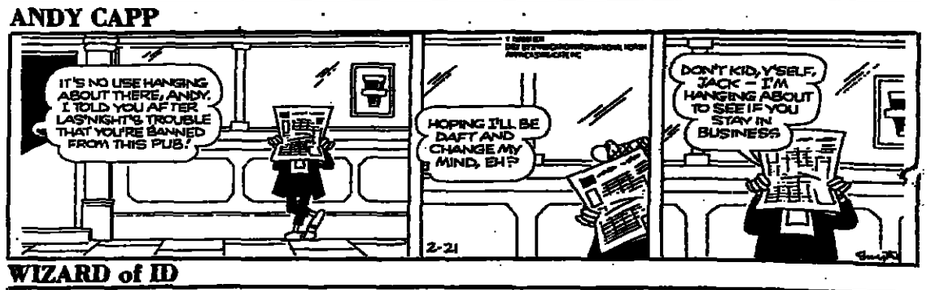
The main strength of "Back in the U.S.S.R." lies in its broad, slice-of-life portrait of Gorbachev's Soviet Union, presented simultaneously from several points of view.

Maria Carlson, who lived in the Soviet Union from 1980 to 1986, teaches Russian literature at the University of Kansas. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

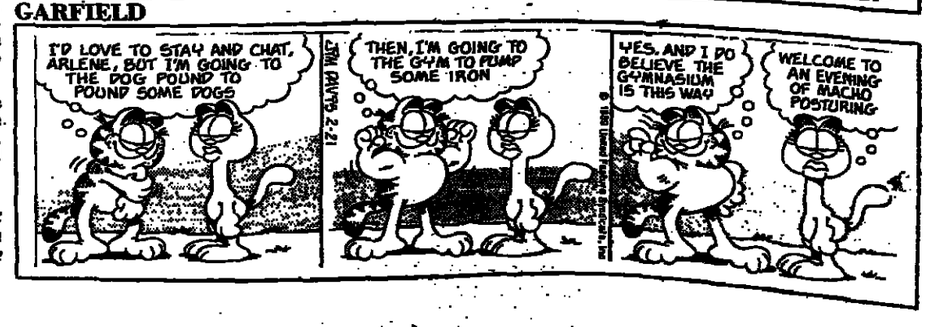
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



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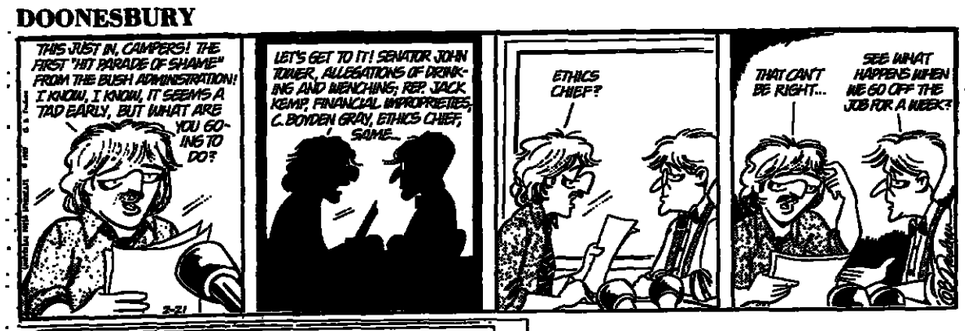

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALEE
LELOH
BYSTUL
SUTTRY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: A "" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SLOPE FRAUD TUXEDO COUSIN
Answer: What the athletes did when they found themselves in the haunted house— THEY "EXORCISED"

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SPORTS

Stenmark: The Big Thrill in Colorado

The Associated Press

ASPEN, Colorado — Tired of skiing and slowed by leg and back problems after 16 illustrious seasons of racing, Ingemar Stenmark showed that he had one more dramatic moment in his 32-year-old body.

Now, he's prepared to pass the torch to countryman Lars-Boerje Eriksson.

Stenmark broke a two-year victory drought on Sunday, with a blistering second run to overtake Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and capture a men's World Cup giant slalom in what was his final race in North America.

The incomparable Swede raised his victory total to 86 — a figure that is considered unassailable. By contrast, his closest rival is Girardelli, with 27 race victories.

In the finish area, other racers lined up to congratulate Stenmark in an emotional tribute to the greatest technical skier the sport has known.

"All year there hasn't been a racer who wasn't cheering for him to win one more time," said Kyle Wieche of of the United States, who managed a breakthrough of his own, placing seventh.

The Swedish coach, Herman Nogler, said Stenmark's retirement after races next month in Japan "is a sad feeling. Part of my life is ending."

But Nogler then embraced Eriksson and said, "I'm glad to have him as a coming force for the Swedish team."

Eriksson, who won Saturday's super giant slalom for his first World Cup victory, placed third in Sunday's giant slalom.

Eriksson was cheering for Stenmark in the finish area even though Stenmark's time knocked him from the lead.

"I'm just so happy — Stenmark wins and I'm third, my second time on the podium in two days," Eriksson said. "Stenmark's winning is fantastic. Now he can quit without regrets."

Girardelli said he was "very happy for Ingemar that he could win a race in his last year. Everybody thought he would retire because he can't win.

"But he came back like everybody who knows him knew he could."

Trailing Girardelli by 21-hundredths of a second after the first run, Stenmark was 33-hundredths faster on the second run.

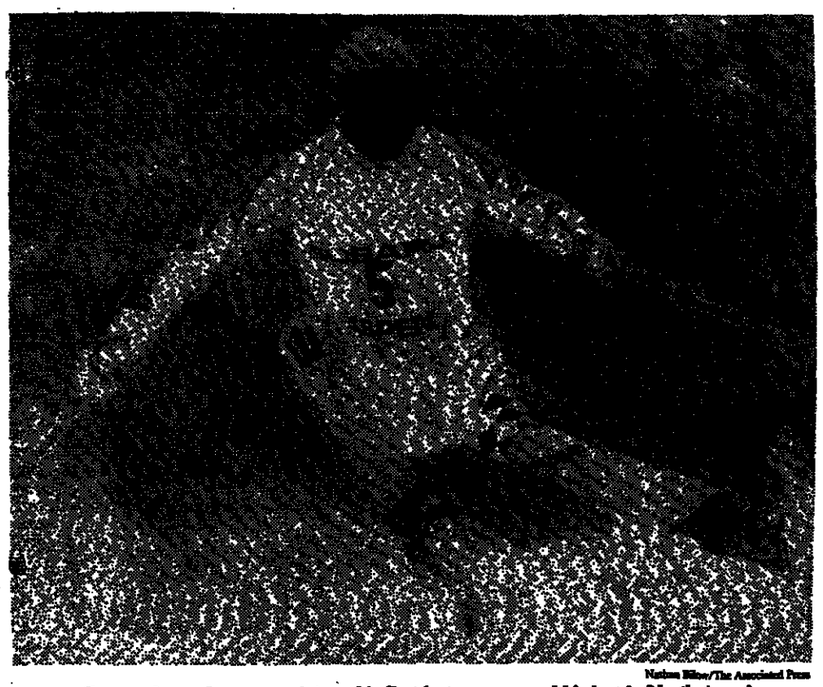
Stenmark had an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 16.40 seconds. Girardelli, further lengthening his lead in the World Cup overall standings, was second in 2:16.52. Eriksson placed third in 2:17.67.

Stenmark wanted to go out a winner. He recalled that he had planned to retire after the 1982 season, but decided to continue racing after finishing that season with poor results. He probably would not have skied this season but for the recently concluded World Championships in Vail.

"My second run was a good one," Stenmark said. "I was a little slow on the steep part in the middle. I was afraid of going out. Then I knew I had to press harder on the bottom."

"This victory means a lot to me because this is my last year of racing," he said. "If I wouldn't have won, people would have said I was 10th or 15th the last year and wasn't a good skier. Now I think I've proven I can still ski well. In every sport, you have to be up-to-date — not think about, well, he was good 10 years ago.

"It's great that I could win one more race. It's a fantastic feeling. I could hear the crowd cheering for me all the way down the course. It felt very good."



Nathan Bilow/The Associated Press

Ingemar Stenmark, on the way to victory, his first in two years and his last in North America.

Rob Schumacher/The Associated Press

Frank Bruno, British heavyweight champion, works out in preparation for his bout Saturday with the world champion, Mike Tyson.

Image of Boxing: Again on the Ropes

By Bill Brubaker
Washington Post Service

During a trip to South Korea to judge a World Boxing Council championship fight, Duane Ford said he received an unusual greeting from a promoter who managed one of the participants.

First in a series

"It was the morning before the fight and I was in the hotel lobby, just back from a walk," Ford said. "One of the promoter's assistants told me, 'We'd appreciate if you'd go to your room.' I didn't know what was happening. I thought, 'Geez, maybe there's going to be an air raid.' "

Ford, an official of the WBC and Nevada State Athletic Commission, returned to his room and, several minutes later, two aides to the South Korean manager-promoter knocked on his door.

"They sat down at a little tea table and handed me an envelope," Ford said. "They said, 'This is a gift for your family.' I opened it and there was a stack of $100 bills. I gave the envelope back and said, 'Thank you very much, but no thank you.' "

A well-known referee who lives in the Orient said he had been offered about 40 bribes over the past 20 years.

"I've been offered money, jewelry and prostitutes," the referee said. "A manager once offered me $100,000 to disqualify his fighter's opponent. I've accepted only one bribe: a $12,000 string of Mikimoto pearls from a Japanese promoter."

The referee said the bribe — accepted within the last five years — did not affect his judgment in the ring.

"The Japanese fighter lost," he said, "and the promoter never invited me back."

The referee spoke on the condition he not be identified.

"I've got a wife and kids," he said. "If these managers and promoters knew I was talking about this, I'd be dead — literally. Boxing is a very serious business."

It has been called the Sweet Science, and to many boxing fans there is nothing sweeter than the sight of two glistening gladiators exchanging bloody blows in a darkened arena, such as the sports pavilion of the Las Vegas Hilton, where Mike Tyson will defend his heavyweight title Saturday against Frank Bruno.

But the image of boxing — battered during the 1950s by disclosures of organized crime ties but revitalized during the '60s and '70s by the presence of one Muhammad Ali — is again on the ropes.

If it isn't Mike Tyson suing his manager, it's former middleweight champ Carlos Monzon being charged with murder, or a South Korean Olympic official attacking a referee, or a Baltimore boxer sustaining brain damage in his pro debut, or a Florida promoter being indicted for using a title fight to launder drug money.

As the promoter Don King acknowledges, boxing is "on the bottom rung of the ladder image-wise."

Jose Sulaiman, president of the World Boxing Council, calls boxing 'the land of promise' and 'the altar of the poor.'

There appears to be little real regulation of boxing, despite the existence of four competing organizations to sanction championship fights: the World Boxing Council, World Boxing Association, International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Organization.

The world organizations exist primarily to promote boxing, issue ratings and supervise championship fights. To finance their operations, they collect certification fees from boxers and promoters.

From August 1983 though July 1988, for example, the WBA reported total revenues of $2,667,301, none of which was taxable because the WBA — like the WBC and IBF — is registered with the Internal Revenue Service as a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization.

How does the WBA spend its money?

"We don't want to publicize that," the WBA's legal counsel, Jimmy Binns, said.

Jose Sulaiman, the WBC president, calls boxing "the land of promise" and "altar of the poor." But according to financial records reviewed by The Washington Post, the WBC and its longtime rival, the WBA, spend a considerable portion of their income on lavish dinners and far-flung conventions.

Last month, the WBA held its annual awards dinner in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Cocktails were served in the Palm Room, dinner in the Starlight Roof.

Binns said the black-tie affair was "good for the promoters" and "good for us."

But it was costly. "It can cost upwards of $75,000 by the time you fly in people," Binns said.

The WBC doesn't exactly operate on the cheap. Of the $2.8 million it collected in certification fees from 1984 through last September, it spent $885,527 on travel, conventions and seminars; $335,864 on press and public relations; $295,488 on telephone and telex charges; $232,452 on legal and professional fees and $71,781 on the trophies and bejeweled belts it awards its champions.

Sulaiman, like his rivals, routinely attends title fights at the expense of promoters. Sulaiman said he had not accepted any compensation from the WBC. But, yes, he has accepted gifts from others.

"I have been given gifts," he said, "but this is the custom."

Gift-giving is indeed a custom in boxing, one that has Sulaiman's stamp of approval.

"When the pope visits anywhere, somebody has to come and give him a present," he said. "See, *that's the philosophy of the* custom that some people in the United States do not understand."

A Miami-based ring judge, Ric Bays, recalled that in the days preceding his first International Boxing Federation title fight in 1985 a Japanese promoter-manager gave him an envelope containing $750.

"At first, I thought it was my purse for the fight," Bays said. "When he said, 'No, it's just a gift,' I said, 'I'd like to return it.' The Orientals get very upset if you refuse a gift.

"So I said, 'O.K. But I want you to understand that this will not compromise my position.' " Bays said he gave every round to the opponent of the Japanese fighter.

A referee based in the Orient estimated that 30 percent of judges, referees and fight supervisors accept bribes or "excessive gifts" during assignments in the Far East. The issue was raised in amateur boxing during the 1988 Seoul Olympics after the middleweight Roy Jones lost a controversial decision to Park Si Hun of South Korea.

The International Amateur Boxing Association suspended the three judges who voted against Jones and will consider disciplinary action against more ring officials at a meeting next month in Nairobi. "One concern is that officials may have been entertained in costly restaurants," the association's president, Anwar Chowdhry, said.

Among officials who work pro fights, Ford, the WBC's international secretary, said: "There may be some bad apples out there: maybe one out of four."

Frank Quill, president of the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation, acknowledged that some ring officials accept gifts from promoters and managers.

"Like I've got a nice camera that was given to me as a gift," said Quill, a supervisor at WBC title fights. "They will give you a present of an expensive camera, or maybe $300 or $400 or $500. It's basic hospitality. It's not offered as a bribe."

Asked whether he would favor a WBC rule that banned the acceptance of such gifts, Quill said: "Well, I feel a little bit uncomfortable financially, because it costs me."

Later, in response to the same question, Quill said: "I wouldn't be angry if such a rule was introduced."

In a recent interview, Sulaiman said he opposed the acceptance of bribes by ring officials but doubted that such a practice existed.

"I happen to place a big question mark on people who say something like that," he said.

A few minutes later, Sulaiman said, on second thought, he would not be surprised by anything that occurred in the sport of boxing.

"I myself have been offered significant bribes in my life, offered in exchange of important favors," he said. "I have heard of many things in boxing that are not within the principles of impartiality.

"Boxing is a very controversial sport. It's the most disorganized sport in the world and the most difficult to administrate. It's a sport where there's a lot of money involved. This is the problem with boxing."

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	32	22	5	69	266	248
NY Rangers	30	22	8	68	238	216
Washington	29	23	10	68	222	204
Philadelphia	29	29	3	61	229	208
New Jersey	21	29	10	52	218	248
NY Islanders	21	35	3	45	194	243
Adams Division						
x-Montreal	40	15	7	87	240	179
Boston	26	24	11	63	208	198
Buffalo	28	27	6	62	225	233
Hartford	25	29	4	54	216	208
Quebec	21	34	6	48	207	268

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	26	26	9	61	237	241
Chicago	22	21	8	52	234	255
St. Louis	21	28	10	52	203	218
Minnesota	18	28	13	49	196	222
Toronto	28	34	5	45	188	246
Smythe Division						
Calgary	41	12	8	90	263	172
Los Angeles	31	23	5	67	302	257
Edmonton	29	27	6	64	254	239
Vancouver	25	29	7	57	200	197
Winnipeg	20	28	18	58	234	269

(x-clinched playoff berth)

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Islanders 0 3 1—4
Philadelphia 4 1 0—5
T.Kerr (34), Ekland (13), Ballard (19), Melanby (18), Ballard (20); Flatley (8), Nylund (5), Larson (9), LaFontaine (21). Shots on goal: New York (on Hextall) 5-9-15—29; Philadelphia (on Hrudey, Hackett) 14-16-6—36.

Detroit 0 3 1—4
Buffalo 4 2 2—8
Housley (22), Hartman (7), Amiel (13), Foligno (27), Ruuttu (12), Turgeon (26), Valve 2 (31); Klima (11), Burr (14), Ysebaert (53), Krentz (3). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Cloutier) 6-14-4—28; Buffalo (on Hanlon, Stefan) 12-10-8—30.

Boston 2 0 2—4
Edmonton 0 1 1—2
B.Sweeney (8), Johnston (4), Linseman 2 (19); Tikkanen (27), Lamb (2). Shots on goal: Boston (on Pahr) 11-10-11—32; Edmonton (on Lemelin) 4-11-14—29.

Hartford 2 3 1 0—6
Winnipeg 1 3 2 1—7
Elynuik (23), Hawerchuk 2 (31), Duncan (10), Ashton 3 (21); Dineen (36), Ferraro (27), Lawton (14), Hull (8), Ledoucaur (2), Anderson (10). Shootout goal: Hartford (on Essensa) 7-8-17-1—33; Winnipeg (on Sidorkiewicz) 9-9-10-2—30.

Montreal 1 2 1 0—4
Chicago 2 1 1 0—4
Creighton 3 (17), Noonan (2); Desjardins (2), Smith (26), McPhee (17), McPhee (18). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Chevrier) 11-14-9-1—35; Chicago (on Roy) 11-13-9-3—36.

Washington 0 1 1—2
Vancouver 1 2 0—3
Sandlak (15), Bozak (12), Tardif (24); Lefebvre (3), Hunter (19). Shots on goal: Washington (on McLean) 6-14-13—33; Vancouver (on Peeters, Malarchuk) 11-9-6—26.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	17	.667	—
Philadelphia	28	22	.560	5½
Boston	23	27	.460	10½
Washington	19	30	.388	14
New Jersey	19	32	.373	15
Charlotte	14	37	.275	20
Central Division				
Cleveland	38	12	.760	—
Detroit	33	14	.702	3½
Milwaukee	31	17	.646	6
Atlanta	31	20	.608	7½
Chicago	29	20	.592	8½
Indiana	11	38	.224	26½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	31	18	.633	—
Utah	31	20	.608	1
Dallas	26	22	.542	4½
Denver	26	25	.510	6
San Antonio	13	36	.265	18
Miami	7	42	.143	24
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	34	16	.680	—
Phoenix	32	17	.653	1½
Seattle	31	19	.620	3
Golden State	28	20	.583	5
Portland	25	23	.521	8
Sacramento	14	35	.286	19½
L.A. Clippers	11	40	.216	23½

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 29 28 25 26—108
Milwaukee 25 26 31 24—106
Jordan 9-19 5-6 23, Pippen 9-13 3-3 22; Cummings 9-24 9-10 27, Pierce 8-15 2-2 18. Rebounds: Chicago 50 (Pippen 12), Milwaukee 46 (Cummings 13). Assists: Chicago 33 (Jordan 9), Milwaukee 20 (Humphries 7).

Boston 33 34 24 29—110
L.A. Lakers 27 33 32 27—119
Scott 14-23 5-5 35, Worthy 11-22 6-8 28; McHale 10-19 4-7 26, Lewis 11-19 2-4 25. Rebounds: Boston 50 (Parish 15), Los Angeles 56 (Green 11). Assists: Boston 23 (D.Johnson, Ainge 6), Los Angeles 34 (Cooper 13).

Atlanta 27 27 30 31—115
Miami 36 34 29 22—121
Lamp 10-14 10-13 30, Edwards 9-18 3-4 21; Wilkins 9-22 7-7 25, Rivers 7-17 5-6 21. Rebounds: Atlanta 54 (Malone 18), Miami 59 (Long 10). Assists: Atlanta 23 (Webb 5), Miami 35 (Sparrow 10).

Selected College Scores

Vermont 74, Maine 66
West Virginia 90, Rhode Island 66
North Carolina 86, Maryland 75
Indiana 76, Michigan 75
Kansas St. 73, Wichita St. 71, OT
Missouri 79, Nebraska 63
Notre Dame 89, Houston 80
Nev.-Las Vegas 62, Temple 60

GOLF

Top finishers in the PGA Shearson Lehman Hutton Open, which finished Sunday on the 6,639-yard, par-72 Torrey Pines North Golf Course and the 7,021-yard, par-72 South Golf Course in San Diego:

G.Twiggs, $126,000	66-70-64-69—271	-17
M.O'Meara, $46,200	68-67-72-66—273	-15
Brad Fabel, $46,200	67-69-69-68—273	-15
S.Elkington, $46,200	70-63-67-73—273	-15
Mark Wiebe, $46,200	68-65-70-70—273	-15
Don Forsman, $23,450	73-66-70-67—274	-14
S.Randolph, $23,450	71-69-66-68—274	-14
J.McCormick, $23,450	68-69-67-70—274	-14
P.Blackmar, $18,900	69-68-70-68—275	-13
John Cook, $18,900	70-68-69-68—275	-13
D.Waldorf, $18,900	68-69-68-69—275	-13
D.Rummells, $14,175	68-66-73-69—276	-12
John Adams, $14,175	71-68-68-69—276	-12
J.Miller, $14,175	69-69-66-72—276	-12
Fred Couples, $14,175	68-69-68-71—276	-12

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE—Named Dusty Rhodes manager and Roy Burris pitching coach of Helena, Pioneer League.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Jose Alvarez, pitcher.
CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Jeff Sellers, pitcher, on one-year contract.
LOS ANGELES—Signed Tracy Woodson, first baseman, and Jose Gonzalez, outfielder, to one-year contracts.
PITTSBURGH—Signed Andy Van Slyke, outfielder, to three-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE—Signed Mike Dunleavy, assistant coach, to 10-day contract as player.
PORTLAND—Fired Mike Schuler, coach. Named Rick Adelman interim coach. Named Jack Schalow defensive coach.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Named Gres Landry offensive coordinator.
GREEN BAY—Signed Michael Haddix, fullback, to two-year contract.

COLLEGE

LOUISIANA STATE—Signed Joe Dean, athletic director, to five-year contract extension.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

CALGARY—Called up Steve Guenette, goaltender, from Salt Lake City, International Hockey League.

Puikkonen Dethrones Nykanen in Ski Jump

The Associated Press

LAHTI, Finland — Jari Puikkonen of Finland captured the 90-meter special ski jump title Monday at the World Nordic Ski Championships, dethroning the Olympic champion Matti Nykanen.

Puikkonen soared 113.5 meters and 107 meters for 218.5 points. It was his first major individual championship.

"A fantastic victory," he said. "My first jump was perfect. The second wasn't as good. I had some difficulties."

Nykanen, who made ski-jumping history by sweeping all three gold medals in the Calgary Olympics last year, had the longest jump of the second round at 108.5 meters. But that distance was not enough this time for the "Flying Finn."

Nykanen settled for a bronze medal at 205.0 points, after hitting 105 *meters in the first round.*

The silver medal went to Jens Weissflog of East Germany, who had jumps of 114.5 and 103 meters for 212.5 points.

Jan Boklov of Sweden, third after the first round with 114 meters, failed completely in the second when he managed only 78.5 meters to tie for 21st.

Earlier, Gunde Svan of Sweden, the world's premier cross-country skier in the 1980s, won the men's 15-kilometer freestyle race.

Torgny Mogren came in second and Lars Haland was third, as Sweden scored its first triple win in this distance in world championship history.

Sweden also had a triple win in the 18-kilometer event, then the shortest distance, in the 1948 Winter Olympics at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

It was the second medal sweep in these championships, Finnish skiers having finished 1-2-3 in the women's 10-kilometer classical style race Friday.

Svan, who did not enter the 30-kilometer classical style race Saturday because of the flu, mastered the heavy track conditions and led the race throughout.

Svan covered the men's sprint distance in 40 minutes, 39.6 seconds, trouncing Mogren by 23.3 seconds.

Haland was 30.7 seconds behind Svan, while Aleksei Prokurorov of the Soviet Union was fourth, 33.3 seconds back.

The race counted toward the World Cup standings, and Svan increased his lead to 145 points.

Mogren, runnerup to Svan in the World Cup last year, moved to fourth with 92.

Vegard Ulvang of Norway is second with 108, two ahead of a fellow Norwegian, Pal Gunnar Mikkelsplass.

SKIING

World Cup

(At Aspen, Colorado)

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2 minutes, 14.40 seconds.
2. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 2:16.52.
3. Lars-Boerje Eriksson, Sweden, 2:17.67.
4. Tomaz Cizman, Yugoslavia, 2:18.18.
5. Martin Hanel, Switzerland, 2:18.23.
6. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 2:18.27.
7. Kyle Wieche, U.S., 2:18.76.
8. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 2:18.83.
9. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 2:18.94.
10. Konrad Wolf, Austria, 2:19.29.

MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 358.
2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 240.
3. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 154.
4. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 150.
5. Helmut Haeflehner, Austria, 114.
6. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 98.
7. Armin Bittner, West Germany, and Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 94.
9. Hubert Strolz, Austria, and Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 90.

(At Lake Louise, Alberta)

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Michela Figini, Switzerland, 1 minute, 41.58 seconds.
2. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:41.82.
3. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 1:42.44.
4. Karen Percy, Canada, and Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:42.77.
6. Claudine Emonet, France, 1:42.98.
7. Heidi Zeller, Switzerland, 1:43.11.
8. Christine Meier, West Germany, 1:43.21.
9. Lucie Laroche, Canada, 1:43.34.
10. Warwara Zelenskaia, Soviet Union, 1:43.59.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 284 points.
2. Carole Merle, France, 204.
3. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 204.
4. Michela Figini, Switzerland, 199.
5. Ulrike Maier, Austria, 150.
6. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 125.
7. Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 114.
8. Anita Wachter, Austria, 103.
9. Karen Percy, Canada, 98.
10. Sigrid Wolf, Austria, 90.

That Lefty Was Hard to Beat

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a 1931 photograph in the book "The American League: An Illustrated History" by Donald Honig, three strapping young ballplayers, three Yankees, are smiling into the camera.

In the middle is Lefty Gomez, his glove, looking as big as a cushion (baseball gloves were puffier in those days), is thrown over the right shoulder of Bill Dickey, and Gomez's left hand — the one that won all those games — rests on the left shoulder of Lou Gehrig.

And there, halted blissfully for all time, are Dickey the catcher, Gomez the hurler, Gehrig the slugger: "Three future Hall of Famers," reads the caption.

Three Yankee teammates, presumably after another winning game, in slightly undone pinstripes with undershirts exposed and wearing flattened baseball caps (baseball caps were flatter in those days).

Ten years later, Gehrig, the Iron Horse, would be dead at age 37.

On Friday, at age 80, a second in that sunny picture, Lefty Gomez, nicknamed "El Goofy" and the "Gay Castillion," for he was part Spanish and part Irish and part zany, died of congestive heart failure and pneumonia in Larkspur, California.

On Saturday morning, in his home on Choctaw Road in Little Rock, Arkansas, Bill Dickey, the third and last in that photograph, now 81 and recovering from a broken back, recalled Lefty, for whom he caught in 13 of Gomez's 14 big-league seasons.

"He was a great guy, a gentleman, and we were good *friends,*" said Dickey. "I didn't sleep well last night, I guarantee ya."

Dickey remembered the first time he saw Gomez. "It was in spring training in St. Petersburg, in 1930, when he was a rookie," he said. "He was tall, about 6-2, and very, very skinny, like a beanpole. And I saw him whizzin' that ball out there. He had the fivest fastball I ever saw."

Dickey recalled that one batter Gomez had particular trouble with was Jimmie Foxx. Gomez once said about Foxx, "He's got muscles in his hair."

One time, with Foxx at bat, Dickey gave one signal after the other and Lefty shook them all off. Finally Dickey ran out to the mound.

"What do you want to throw him?"

"I don't wanna throw him nothin'," said Gomez. "Maybe he'll just get tired of waitin' and leave."

Dickey laughed when telling the story.

"Actually, Lefty was always in good humor except when he was *in trouble,*" he said. "Then he'd be so nervous he'd shake. His hand used to shake real bad. I'd go out to the mound to try to relax him. He'd say, 'Give me the ball, give me the ball!'

"But then he'd reach back and give you that extra stuff. He did it in so many games. He was awfully hard to beat."

Vernon Louis Gomez won 189 games and lost 102 and is ranked 13th on the career list for winning percentage.

Four times he won 20 or more games in a season; his best year was 1934, when he was 26-5 with a 2.33 earned run average and led the league in victories, winning percentage, earned run average, strikeouts, shutouts, complete games and innings pitched.

He had a 6-0 record in five World Series, and was the winning pitcher in four of the five All-Star games he started, including the first All-Star game, in 1933.

Gomez, despite his pitching exploits, may be better known for his quips. When, for example, he was asked *the secret of his success,* he replied, "Clean living and a fast outfield."

Another time, asked about an inning in which three hard-hit balls were caught by his outfielders, he said, "I'd rather be lucky than good."

There were other sides to Lefty, as well.

When a dispirited Gehrig, after playing 2,130 straight games, finally had to take himself out of the lineup because of the disease that would soon claim his life, Gomez sat down beside him on the dugout bench. "Hell, Lou," he said, "it took 15 years to get you out of a game. Sometimes I'm out in 15 minutes."

In 1932 Gomez fell in love and started "going with" *June O'Dea, then the leading lady of the Broadway hit* "Of Thee I Sing."

"February 26," said June O'Dea Gomez, "would have made 56 years that Lefty and I were married."

In newspaper clips, there were reports early on of a stormy marriage, and possible divorce — "He could be *kind of high-strung in those days,*" she said — *but they* held on, and had four children and seven grandchildren.

Over the telephone now June O'Dea Gomez at home in Novato, in northern California, related a few of Lefty's stories that she loved, her voice sometimes cracking with emotion, then she would pause, gathering herself and chuckling again.

"We had such a good time, all that laughter," she said, "even up to the end. In the hospital about a week ago, the doctor leaned over his bed and said, 'Lefty, picture yourself on the mound, and rate the pain from 1 to 10.' And Lefty looked at him and said, 'Who's hitting, Doc?' "

The Associated Press

Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, on the mound for the Yankees, in 1936.

Closing The Gap On Graf

The Associated Press

FAIRFAX, Virginia — The numbers and the testimony of others indicate otherwise, but Zina Garrison thinks the top players in women's tennis are catching up to Steffi Graf.

Graf of West Germany, who is 84-3 since the beginning of 1988, has yet to lose a set in 12 matches this year. Her latest success was a 6-1, 7-5 victory over Garrison on Sunday in the finals of the Virginia Slims of Washington tournament.

Graf won 20 straight points at the outset of that match and dropped only 16 games in the five matches she played in the week-long tournament. But Garrison's strong showing in the second set *leads her to* believe that Graf, the world's top-ranked player, is far from invulnerable.

"I think people are getting closer and closer to playing her," Garrison said.

"It's just that she beats other people so badly, people dwell on those matches."

One such match occurred in the second round of the tournament, when Graf disposed of Carling Bassett Seguso, 6-0, 6-0, in 42 minutes. After winning only 16 points, Bassett Seguso said some of Graf's shots were "not human," and Graf would fare well on the men's circuit.

Only two people have pulled defeated her in the past 12 months — Gabriela Sabatini, twice, and Pam Shriver. The five games Garrison captured on Sunday were the most Graf has surrendered in a set this year.

Graf won the Grand Slam last year and the first leg of this year's at the Australian Open last month.

ART BUCHWALD

The Revolving Door

WASHINGTON — The revolving door turns and where it stops nobody knows. Ever since President Reagan moved out and President Bush came in, the game of musical chairs has continued. Reagan appointees are now working the other side of the street representing private clients seeking assistance.

Buchwald

The most popular profession for ex-administration appointees seems to be public relations. "Public relations" has a nice ring to it and, like "consultant," you can make it mean anything you want it to.

It's interesting to note that these people, who are now charged with buttering up the media, were not too friendly to us when they were doing Reagan's bidding. Some are having a hard time persuading my colleagues and myself that they were really good guys when they worked for the government.

□

One such person is Sanford Probe, who came into the office to sell me a story on tax breaks for the hot cross bun industry.

"Why should I talk to you, Sanford?" I asked. "When you were in the White House, you never returned my calls."

Sanford replied, "It wasn't my fault. How did I know that I'd be representing the hot cross bun industry when I left the government?"

"That's not a good enough excuse. Remember when I saw you at the Salute to Nofziger ball? You wouldn't even say hello to me. You walked by as if I wasn't there."

"I had no choice. I was with Don Regan and he would have become suspicious if I had spoken to you. He might have thought I was returning your calls."

"All you guys in the revolving door are the same. You treat us like dirt when you're on the inside and lick our boots when you're on the outside."

"You're making that up. Remember the time when I called and told you that the *contras* had just won $30 million in the New Jersey lottery?"

"It was a phony story. The *contras* won the money from Ollie North who sold U.S. arms to Tehran."

"So I was slightly inaccurate. Does that make me an unreliable source?"

"I didn't say that you were unreliable. I just felt that you were suffering from a bad case of disinformation. You thought you would be running things forever. Well, it doesn't work that way in America. You dump on people for two terms, and then it's their chance to dump on you."

□

"Look, I've learned a lot since I have been working in the private sector. I now understand that everyone has a job to do whether they're in the Oval Office or stuck in a traffic jam on the Beltway. If I don't get a story on a tax break for hot cross buns into the newspaper, I could lose the account."

"Why should the hot cross bun industry get a tax break?"

"Because the Japanese are flooding the country with hot cross buns and killing our markets."

"How are they flooding America?" I asked.

"They're bringing them in in the glove compartments of their automobiles."

"That doesn't sound like much of a story."

"You don't think so? I'm new at this game. I know I could have gotten away with it in the White House."

"You can get away with anything in the White House, but when you re-enter the real world, your veracity is at stake. Remember this, Sanford. Nobody in the private sector ever lies."

"I wish someone had warned me about that when I took this job."

Baltimore Symphony Ends 22-Week Strike

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Members of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra return to the concert hall this week after ratifying a contract that assures a minimum $1,040 a week in the 1991-1992 season and closes the 22-week walkout, the longest strike in American symphony history. The agreement raises their pay by 35 percent.

After 84 canceled concerts, the orchestra will perform at Meyerhoff Hall Thursday.

Jerome Robbins Is Back on Broadway

By Mervyn Rothstein
New York Times Service

Eileen Darby/Graphic House

Martha Swope

Robbins rehearsing "On the Town" in 1944, and perfecting a number for his new production, "Jerome Robbins's Broadway."

NEW YORK — Jerome Robbins, master choreographer and famed Broadway director, is leaning against a piano and singing. The words are not from his new show, "Jerome Robbins's Broadway," which opens Sunday at the Imperial Theatre.

Nor are they from any of the many musicals he directed and-or choreographed on Broadway from 1944 to 1964, from "On the Town" to "Fiddler on the Roof" — 11 of which are represented in this new production.

The words he is singing are from a different era: from the 1930s, when Robbins was a young man, going to high school, graduating, attending New York University for a while, beginning his career.

It is a song from the Depression, a period that certainly shaped Robbins's life, as it for everyone who lived through it.

He sings:

Once I built a tower, to the sun
Brick and rivet and lime
Once I built a tower, now it's done
Brother, can you spare a dime?

A song of success, followed by failure, albeit failure beyond an individual's ability to prevent.

For Robbins the success has been obvious, and fairly constant. The failure part is more difficult to discern; most people agree that, with the most minor and essentially unimportant exceptions, he hasn't had any.

It is a Friday in the middle of December, two months after Robbins's 70th birthday and the end of the 19th week of rehearsals for "Jerome Robbins's Broadway" with three weeks of technical and dress rehearsals still to go for the cast of more than 60 before beginning seven weeks of previews.

Twenty-two weeks of rehearsals are practically unheard of in show business; most plays or musicals have six, or maybe eight.

But this is not most shows, just as Robbins is not most choreographers or directors. If Robbins wants 22 weeks, he gets 22 weeks.

Leaning against a piano in the rehearsal hall, he looks perhaps 20 years younger than his age. His body is still svelte and limber; at rehearsals he constantly illustrates dance movements to his performers, and he sometimes does them with more precision and style than they do.

His immaculate white beard is trimmed with such care that it looks as if each hair has been carefully measured, rehearsed and put in place.

Painstakingly chosen, if you will, for its role on his face. Such precision is, and has been for the past 45 years, his trademark.

Robbins began building his tower in the 1940s. His first glowing success came in 1944 at the Metropolitan Opera House: "Fancy Free," the first ballet he choreographed for Ballet Theatre, a story of three sailors on leave that was performed 162 times in its first year, still believed to be a record.

Then came his first Broadway show, "On the Town," which grew out of "Fancy Free."

And then came "Billion Dollar Baby," and "High Button Shoes," and "Call Me Madam," and "The King and I," and "Peter Pan," and "The Pajama Game," and "Bells Are Ringing," and "West Side Story," and "Gypsy," and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," and, finally, "Fiddler on the Roof."

He won four Tony awards. But who is the man behind all those successes? That's harder to say.

Many people who know him agree that Robbins is a difficult person to get to know. "Cold" is a word that is frequently used, and "difficult," and "distant," and "demanding."

Too demanding. But many other performers have also talked about the intense passion that drives his art, that makes his art his life.

"He stimulates to such a degree that no one is ever conscious of time," Mary Martin, who starred for him in "Peter Pan," once said. "There is only the joy and excitement of working with a genius."

But the producer Leland Hayward once described him this way: "Jerry is a perfectionist, which doesn't make it easy."

And there, perhaps, is the key word: perfectionist.

"I am a perfectionist," Robbins said, sitting up and bristling just a bit. "I wear that badge proudly. I think that's what art is about — trying to make it as good as you possibly can."

Many stars, Martin and Ethel Merman among them, have praised him precisely because of his demanding perfectionism, saying that it brings out the best in them. Others, however, have repeatedly and angrily griped about the way he has treated them.

"People gripe," he said. "They gripe. I can't help what they say."

And he laughs, quietly.

"I don't think it's anyone's business how I work," he added, vehemently. "I'm not in the profession to show people how I work. My idea is to do a show and put it in front of the people and make it as good as I can and as good as I think it should be."

More than a month after the scene in the studio he took time to talk about the show, and about himself, and how they both came to be.

The idea of doing a show of selections from his Broadway musicals, Robbins said, came to him almost a decade ago.

"I was very, very busy over at the City Ballet at that time," he said, "and occupied pursuing that career, and didn't get around to this."

But then, he said, about a year ago he saw his 70th birthday looming "and thought it would be a good time if I'm going to get it done to give it a little push and see what happened."

The Shubert Organization is coproducing the show with Roger Berlind, the Suntory International Corp., Byron Goldman and Emanuel Azenberg.

The musical was originally budgeted at $7 million, but the price has grown to more than $8 million.

"It's due to the long reconstruction time, the long preview time, the rehearsal time, all of which compounds the costs," said Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization.

"And Robbins is a perfectionist," Jacobs said. "He doesn't stop working. And every time he works, it costs money. And we have never said no to him."

The cost is a potentially big risk for the investors. Because of the high price of production, and the high weekly cost of keeping it running, the show will need 70 to 75 weeks of sold-out performances just to earn back its costs, even with its Broadway record top ticket price of $55.

The show has a pre-opening advance sale of almost $8 million, according to the producers, considerably below the $12 million advance of "Les Misérables" and the $19 million of "The Phantom of the Opera."

The Robbins show, of course, has not played London or anywhere else. And there is a feeling among some in the theater world that, however successful Robbins has been in the past, he has been away so long that his name is not a known quantity anymore to many theatergoers, especially the younger generation.

Both "Les Misérables" and "Phantom" were considered review-proof. The Robbins show will almost certainly need favorable reviews to have a good chance of being a big hit.

PEOPLE

Prince Charles, in U.S., Plays Polo for Wildlife

Prince Charles, on a visit to the United States, played on the winning side in a charity polo match this weekend in Palm Beach, Florida. The match, held to raise money to preserve African wildlife, was arranged by his friend Geoffrey Kent, principal investor in a new Florida polo and beach club. The Prince of Wales began a four-day U.S. visit last week and met Friday with President George Bush.

□

Defense lawyers predict that Marc Christian is unlikely to receive much of the $21.75 million a jury awarded him last week in his suit against the estate of Rock Hudson. "You can't squeeze blood from a turnip," said Robert Parker Mills, attorney for the estate, which is valued at less than $6 million. He said motions will be filed next week requesting that the judgment be overturned. If that fails, Mills said an appeal will be pursued, which could take three years.

□

Sting, the British rock star, has met with President José Sarney of Brazil to propose a worldwide campaign to raise funds for a large Indian reservation and for Amazon preservation projects. Sting is attending a weeklong meeting among Brazilian Indians from 28 tribes and international ecologists. "We need the permission of the Brazilian people for this. We want to help Brazil save the Amazon," he said.

□

The final performance of the $5.3 million Broadway bomb "Legs Diamond" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Legs" creator-star Peter Allen rose Sunday from a coffin and declared: "Not even critics can kill me."

□

Colleagues and friends of Richard M. Nixon are being urged not to cooperate in the production of an ABC Entertainment adaptation of "The Final Days," the book by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein about the end of the Nixon presidency. "Because of the singularly odious and vicious nature of this project, we are asking everyone, in deference to the Nixon family, to refuse to have anything to do either with this project or indeed for the time being with ABC," a Nixon aide said.

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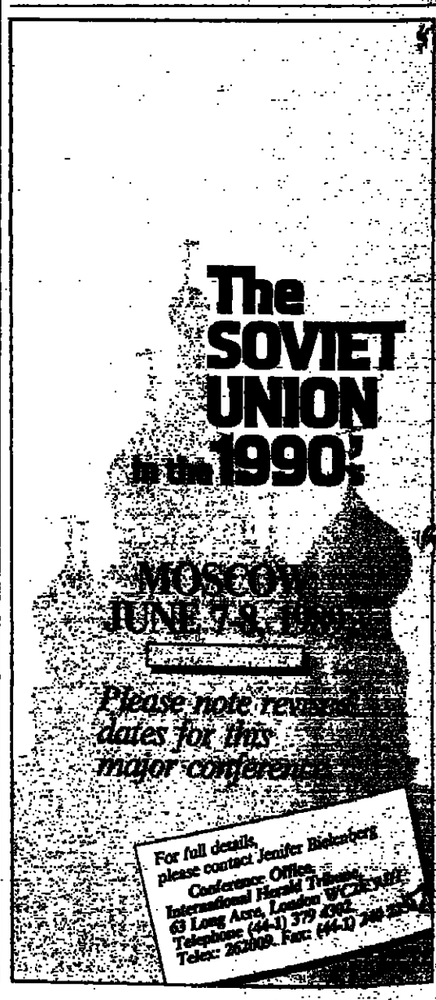

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